PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
TEN PAGES

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,771.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 12, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th July	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ..	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7971	.....	
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11600
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, F. and G. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRBR.....	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Clisnak	1st Sept. 1909
KORRBR.....	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA.....	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHRMIA	4,281	M. Dabcovich	16th " 1909
KORRBR.....	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,892	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND ...	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th July, 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	R. Tarabochia	24th July 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to:

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Customs House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc., Apply to MANAGER,

NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,
Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and cheques made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Forms for deposits can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 19th July	noon.
KOLA	1,205	Thur 15th July	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 16th July	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 19th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 15th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit. Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 17th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon.....	5th Aug. 1909
NERA	6,588	Martin	26th Sept. "
DUMBRA	6,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebuffat.....	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen.....	23rd Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon.....	20th Jan. 1910

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	6,588	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBRA	6,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	18th Aug. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828: 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	6,800	G. Belsito	12th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.
No. 39 HORNBY ROAD.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments, Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—Gazette Commercial," Re. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Re. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY. 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,323,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mugden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,50,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs.	15/8
"	7½ "	"	22
"	9 "	"	30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7½ ins.	Rs.	26
"	8½ "	"	36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

GET READY FOR THE "MONSOON,"

Now is the time to order.

MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF COVERS.
CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
HARNESS WATERPROOF COVERS.
HORSE WATERPROOF LOIN COVERS.
Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.
WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MCALPIN & HUGGETT, FORT,
AGENTS FOR THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.

2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.

"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "B" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 10th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their Cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY the 19th July, 1909, for the work of providing a Railing round the compound of the General Telegraph Office and Post Office Building, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 21,000. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 7TH JULY, 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is PREPARED to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1909, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1600 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 9TH JULY, 1909.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. CO., Ld.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 130,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the N. G. S. Railway to be delivered from 1st January to 1st February, 1910.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, or Burmese Pynkado.

Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.

New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Java—Teak.

Forms of Tender and specifications and Conditions of Contract can be had from the Store Keeper, N. G. S. Railway, Secunderabad, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Agent and Manager to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a bona-fide tender is submitted; while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

Tenders should be submitted to reach the Agent and Manager, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, by noon on Friday, the 30th July, 1909. Covers should be marked on the outside "Tender for Sleepers."

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager,
H. H. the N. G. S. Rys. Co. Ltd.

Secunderabad, 24th June, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of HIRABAI, widow of DWARKADAS SHAMJI and daughter of COVERJI LUDHA, late of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, Deceased.

JIVRAJ CORRJI and LILADHAR DWARKADAS, both of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitants, both residing at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort, Executors named in the will of the deceased ... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.

Witness NARAYAN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.
The 7th day of July, 1909.

Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Diners serve till late hours.

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LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FLATS, "TO LET," in the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo, Hotel.

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on Furlough. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 3 annas.

TO BE LET.—The spacious TOP FLOOR of No. 11-13 Elphinstone Circle, suitable for a Club, A Chummery or Boarding House, with use of Lift. Apply to B. R. MODY, Petit Office, Hornby Road.

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Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price? If you do, study this list.

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WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
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2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
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We hold Testimonials from The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, members of Legislative Council, members of the Medical Profession and other high personages.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawingroom sofas and easy chairs, single and double almiras, chest of drawers, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, sideboard, iron safes, etc.

By order of Messrs R. D. Sethna, Faziulbhai Merally Chinai and Mathoradas Goculdas, the Receivers in suit No. 437 of 1909 (Vasanji Tricumji and Co. vs. Esmalbhai Shivji and others.)

Defaced gold and silver coins such as sovereigns, gold coins, silver coins, etc.

1 Boat shaped rubber-tyred open phaeton.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Abba Aboo, consisting of gold finger rings, silver anklets, embroidered jacket and turban, wearing apparel, iron safe, cupboards, chairs, cots, mattresses, benches, swing, copper and brass pots, etc. dhotees, nainsook, longcloth, malmul, shirtings, blankets, white duck cloth, chintz saree, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.

1 Light rubber-tyred Shigram.

1 nearly new 8-10 H.P. single cylinder Darracq Motor car, 1908 model, with hood, lamps, stepney wheel, etc. (The car is in perfect working order, and is nearly new; it has never been used even for a year. It is fitted specially for India with an extra large radiator and water tank.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY the 26th July, at 3-30 p. m. S.T., the effects of the late Luis Braiz Miranda, consisting of gold ornaments, such as bangles, necklace, chains, rings, ear-rings, brooch set with pearls, silver trinkets, coins, cash box, cotton, woollen and silk weaving apparels and other sundries.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Poona and Mahableshwar, Elphinstone Land Estate, near Mandvi, Doongry, Cooly Street, Forbes Street, in Fort, Mazagaon and Bhandarwara, and Palla Gully, Khadak, in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 437 of 1909.

The Firm of Vasanji Tricumji & Co..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Esmalbhai, Shivji and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions and by order of Messrs. R. D. Sethna, Fazalbhai Merally Chinai, and Mathuradas Goculdas, the Receivers, appointed by the order of this Honourable Court in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates and at the time and place, mentioned below, the following very valuable landed properties.

Lot No. 1, POONA BUNGALOW.

On SUNDAY the 1st August at 4 P. M. (S.T.), at the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement, dwellinghouse, or bungalow (called or known by the name of Hobson's House) standing thereon with the appurtenances situate in the Civil Lines in the City and Sub-district, and district of Poona in India on the north side of the road, leading from the Camp to Kirkee, containing by recent admeasurement, nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Morarji Goculdas, deceased, on or towards the east by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, on or towards the south by the public road, leading from Camp to Kirkee, and on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Bholagir Mangir, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue at Poona, under No. 57 and by the Suburban Municipality of Poona, under No.

Lot No. 2, POONA BUNGALOW.

On the same day at 5 p.m. at the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenements, bungalow, out-houses, and other buildings, standing thereon situate lying, and being at Poona in Deccan, in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli, District Poona, and commonly called or known by the name of the Royal Family Hotel, containing by admeasurement two acres, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Mr. Nassarwanji Manekji Patit, on or towards the west by a road, leading to Poona Railway Station, on or towards the north by the Southern Maratha Railway Line, and on or towards the south by a public road, and which said premises are assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 107.

Lot No. 3, ELPHINSTONE LAND STATE GODOWNS.

On THURSDAY, the 5th August, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containining by admeasurement (466 6-9) four hundred sixty-six and six-ninth square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Baroda Street, on or towards the south by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees, on or towards the east by Argyle Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Mandvie and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4781 and Street Nos. 14-16.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (466 6-9) four hundred sixty-six and six-ninth square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Ebrahim Hassam, on or towards the south by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees, on or towards the east by the Argyle Road and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 4780 and Street No. 12.

Lot No. 4, MAHABLESHWAR BUNGALOW.

On TUESDAY, 10th August, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Auctioneers in Bombay.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land, ground, hereditaments, and premises with the bungalow, out-houses, and stables, standing thereon, known as the "Murphy Cottage" and situate on the Mahableshwar Hills, in the Registration Sub-District of Javli, Zilla Satara, admeasuring about 2 acres (two) be the same a little or more less and registered in the office of the Collector of Satara as New Survey No. 3 and more particularly described in the plan hereto annexed and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east partly by a public road and partly by the compound of "Ismail House," on or towards the west by a road leading to the well, on or towards the north by a road leading to the mission house, and on or towards the south by a road constructed by the said Vendor and handed over to the Municipality of Mahableshwar and now known as the Cassam Sujan Road.

Lot No. 5, DOONGRI COOLY STREET PROPERTY KNOWN as BARRACK.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th August, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Old Town in Doongri Cooly Street on Sat Tad, Masjid Bunder, outside the Fort, being the property generally known as a Barrack in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1077 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 835-836 and Nos. 834, 834, 835 and 835, New Nos. 6580 and 6578, Old Survey No. 63 and 66, New Survey No. 2657 and 2657 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 1176-77 and Street Nos. 339-49-49A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, on or towards the west by the Sat Tad or Doogri Cooly Street and on or towards the north by the house of Kbji Gomeroy and on or towards the south by the house of Coverji Cullianji.

Lot No. 6, FORBES and MEDOWS STREET PROPERTY KNOWN as DADY HOUSE.

On THURSDAY, 12th August, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4942 square yards or thereabouts, situate lying, and being at Forbes Street, on the north side thereof and at Medows Street on the east side thereof within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Quit and Ground rent Old Nos. 2-9-46-91-92, New Nos. 4831, 4835, 4887, 4925, and Old Survey Nos. 3039, 1360, and 1501, and New Survey No. 9511 with the messuages, tenements, godowns and buildings, standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "A" Ward No. 1092, Street Nos. 1, 2 3, 5, and 24, Medow Street, and Forbes Street, Ward No. 1093, Street No. 7, Medow Street, Ward No. 1094, Street No. 9-11, Medows Street Ward No. 1127, Street Nos. 3032-34-16, 17-19, Medow Street, Bell Lane, Ward No. 1200 Street

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—CONTD.

Nos. 26-28-30 32 Forbes Street and Butterfield Street, Ward No. 1201 and 1202, Street Nos. 24-36-38, Forbes Street and Butterfield Street, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhai, on or towards the West by Meadow Street, on or towards the South by Forbes Street, and or towards the North partly by English Hotel Lane and partly by the property of the late Dawag er Lady Jamsetji Jijibhoy and which said messuages, buildings, godowns, hereditaments, and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

Lot No. 7, MAZAGAON and BHUNDARWADA PROPERTIES.

On TUESDAY, 17th August, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagaon in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, including on the Southern part a small piece of land fronting Warce Bunder Road and purchased from the Municipality containing by admeasurment (27557) Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-seven square yards with all the messuages thereon which are known as Hope Hall Estate and which said land is bounded on or towards the North formerly by the property of David Sassoon, Esquire, and now by the property of the Zenana Mission, on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the Vendors and partly by Belvedere Road, on or towards the South by the Wadi Bunder Road and on or towards the West by the Mazagaon Road and which said land is delineated in the plan or map thereof annexed and marked A by red coloured boundary to the Indenture of conveyance, dated the 19th day of November 1906 and made between Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and others of the 1st and 2nd part and Ebrahimbhoy Hasambhoy of the third part.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mazagaon in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring (797) seven hundred ninety-seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the South by the Warce Bunder Road, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Mr. Hirji Hormusji Shroff and now of Framji Hormusji Sethna and on or towards the West by the Belvedere Road and which said land is delineated in the map or plan thereof, annexed and marked B with a red coloured boundary to the Indenture of conveyance, dated the 19th day of November 1906 and made between Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and others of the 1st and 2nd part and Ebrahimbhai Hasambhai of the third part and which said two several pieces or parcels of land hereditaments and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 18, New No. 16244, Old Survey No. 8 and New Survey No. 2-3604 and which said premises with the sheds standing thereon are registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under following Wards and Street Nos.:—

Ward Nos.	4778	4779 to 4790	4791(1)	4791(2)	4791(3)
Street Nos.	41-43(1)	2 to 13	14	14(a)	14(b)
Ward Nos.	4782 to 4803	4804	7022(1) to 7022(4)	7022(5)	
Street Nos.	15 to 26	45	1 to 4	4(a)	
Ward Nos.	7023(1)	7023(2)	7023(3)	7043(4)	7023(5)
Street Nos.	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)
Ward Nos.	7023(6)	7023(7)			
Street Nos.	3(e)	3(f)			

Thirdly:—All those two pieces or parcels of ground being part of the property formerly known as Bhandarwada and part of the property known as Hope Hall Estate situate at Mazagaon in the registration sub-district of Bombay, the measurement and boundaries of which are as follows:—A piece of land measuring (7489) seven thousand four hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property formerly of David Sassoon but now of the Reverend John Edward Robinson, William Henry Stephens and Mary Elizabeth Pardi, on the South by the property of the heirs of the said Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtoola Khairaj, on the East by the Belvedere Road and on the West by the property of the estate of the said Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtoola Khairaj.

(B):—A piece of land measuring (2610) two thousand six hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the Belvedere Road, on the South partly by the property of the Estates of the said Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtoola Khairaj and partly by the property of Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff, on the East partly by the property of Herjibhoy Hormusji Shroff, and partly by the Belvedere Road and on the West by the Belvedere Road and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 16,244, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 1—1a—2a and 3604 are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 7025 (1), 7025 (2), 7024, 7026 (1), 7026 (2), 7027, 7028, 7029 and 7030 and Street Nos. 7. 7a, 5, 5a, 4, 13, 15 and 17 and which said land and premises are delineated in the plan annexed to the said hereinbefore Indenture of Lease, dated the third day of April 1897.

Note:—Properties described in firstly are rent free property.

Property described in thirdly is leasehold held under a lease, dated 3rd April 1897, granted by the Secretary of Estate, yearly Rent Rs. 7-2-5.

Term 99 years from 17th of September 1893. On expiration of the term the lessor to pay a moiety of the value of buildings, plantations of trees and improvements to be fixed by the Arbitrators to be appointed by the Lessor and the Lesse.

Lot No. 8, PALLA GULLY PROPERTY, NEAR KHADAK.

On THURSDAY, 19th August, at 4-30 p.m. S.T., on the premises.

Firstly:—All those two pieces or parcels of land or Fazandaree ground with the message, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Chinch Bunder Second Row, in the sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes Under Ward No. 3009, Street Nos. 320 and 322, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and five square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder second row, on or towards the West by the property of Thavurbhoy Meolani, partly by a sweeper's passage, partly by a house of Horeshbhoy and partly by a lane called Bengalpoora Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the House of Khoja Moorji Jivraj, and on or towards the South by a passage and house of Khoja Somji Visram, and house of Aboo Satar Haji Talub and the said Bengalpoora Cross Lane.

Secondly:—Plot No. I. All that piece or parcel of Fazandasi land or ground, together with the message, tenement, or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Samuel Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" ward No. 3011 and Street Nos. 328-330, containing by admeasurement (1740 2-9) one thousand seven hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Samuel Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Haji Ellius Aly and on the South by the house of Meolji Jivraj.

Thirdly.—Plot No. II. All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandari ground (

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

REICH—June 29, at Ahlone, the wife of F. Reich, of a daughter.

TANNAHILL—June 30, at the Knoll, Kokine, the wife of John T Tannahill, of a daughter.

DEATH.

THOM—June 26, Margaret MacLeod, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thom, of Rangoon, aged 16 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-6m., 6-48s; Lowwater, 0-27m., 0-51s. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football: R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Oval.

Maxim: "Few things are impossible to skill and industry."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m., p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15-3m. p.m.; in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m.; in Apogee, 23rd 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 13.—Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 8-21m., 7-52s.; Low water, 1-24m., 2-11s.
Wednesday, July 14.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m., Badham Pile and Co., Rampart Row, 6 p.m. Bombay Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football: Government Telegraph vs. The Hornets, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9-25m., 8-56s. Low water, 2-17m., 3-19s.
Thursday, July 15.—Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Building, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 10-20m., 9-54s; Low water, 3-7m., 4-15s.
Friday, July 16.—Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraphs, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-8m., 10-43s. Low water, 3-54m., 5-5s.

THE MILL STRIKE.—About 250 operatives in the ring mule department of the D. M. Petit Mill resumed work on Saturday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 2,096, the daily average being 69·8; total of new admissions was 828; number of children vaccinated, 74; Parsis, 47; Hindus, 270; and other castes, 84.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—In consequence of the heavy rain and storm during the last few days, a stable opposite the Grant Road Railway Station, belonging to Haji Abdul Salar, collapsed on Saturday morning. A native "ghorawalla" was injured and a victoria, belonging to Ghellabhoy Ghaswalla, was damaged.

DISEASED SPLEEN.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of Gogibai, who was living with a man named Raghu in a hut in Arthur Road. The evidence was that Raghu was seen striking the woman because she dropped a chatty. Shortly after the assault she died and Raghu absconded. The body was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner's Surgeon reported after a post mortem that death was due to rupture of the spleen which was found to be unhealthy and diseased. Further inquiry is adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A COAL BROKER.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, on Saturday at St. George's Hospital, touching the death of James Nissim, (43), a Coal Broker. The deceased lived in Sea View Terrace, Colaba, with his family. On Monday evening it appeared he left his house and remained with Mr. Hillel, a friend of his. On Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock he was found to be unconscious in the friend's room and was removed to the Hospital where it was ascertained he was suffering from opium poisoning. It was also discovered that he had purchased 10 annas worth of opium from a licensed vendor. He died at the Hospital on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KHATTRIYA MARATHA SAMAJ.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, presided at the annual prize exhibition held last evening in Hira Bag, C. P. Tank, and gave away the prizes to the successful students of the Khattriya Maratha Samaj.

The function was largely attended by Maratha gentlemen. The Secretary read the report in Marathi, after which the President gave away the prizes.

In addressing the assembly the Chairman said that the Samaj was established four years ago for the spread of education in Khattriya Maratha Community of high born families. It granted scholarships to deserving students, funds for which were supplied by Sardars and Chiefs of the community. The Samaj had no better object than the education of the poorer members of this ancient community. It depended upon voluntary contributions. The account showed a balance of Rs. 4,000 in cash. Four boys were granted scholarships during the year under report, but he hoped a larger number of deserving and competent students would be found next year. The Samaj had no building of its own but he hoped some of the Maratha princes would subscribe funds for the purpose of constructing a building for the Samaj which had 466 members on the roll. He was glad to notice the community was rising and it looked forward to the day when they would return members to the Governor's Council and see their men given high Government appointments. He thanked the Samaj for inviting him that day to preside at the function.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The rainfall has been general on the West Coast of the Peninsula, Gujarat, the coast of Burma and nearly general in Rajputana; and local in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country, the Peninsula, Burma and North-East India. Port Blair, Mergui, Tavoy and Akyab had two inches; Diamond Island, three; Cuttack, two; Chaibassa and Sambalpur, one; Benares and Dehra Dun, one and a half; Dwarka, three; Rajkot, two; Veraval and Surat, one; Bombay, four, Mercara and Ratnagiri three.

There has been very little change in the general condition and both the monsoon currents are likely to continue giving rain.

The forecast gives rainfall as likely to decrease in Rajputana and to incrrase somewhat in the central parts of the country.

SIMLA, JULY 11.

The rainfall has been nearly general on the coast of the Bay from Mergui to Gopalpur and on the west coast of India as far north as Bhuj, in the Central Provinces, Central India and Hyderabad and local in the United Provinces, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma. Tavoy and Moulmein have had three inches; Rangoon, Kyaukpyu and Allahabad, one and a half; Nellore, Udaipur and Nagpur, two; Simla, three; Mainpuri, Neemuch, Rajkot and Surat, one; Dwarka, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, three; and Merkara, two.

The trough of low pressure has moved away from the Hills and the Bay monsoon can pass more freely up the Gangetic plain. The depression in the Bay has not yet crossed the Orissa Coast.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase in the Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla Esplanade	Byculla made ground	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	40·79	36·82	43·74	30·23
Sunday, 11th July.....	1·71	1·40	1·50	1·10
Total.....	42·50	38·22	45·24	31·33
Same date last year...	36·72	34·58	32·45	27·39

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 11.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill,..	1·45	41·9	30·53	34·46

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Friday, 2nd July 1909:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	4	98	Khervadi	9	69
Raver	2	33	Nasik	10	23
Nimbhora	4	43	Devlali	11	39
Bodwad	5	98	Ghoti	26	90
Varangaon	3	15	Hotgi	9	33
Bhadli	4	90	Mohol	4	85
Jalgaon	3	91	Madha	7	65
Shirsoli	5	36	Barsi Junction	6	35
Mhasawad	4	62	Kem	12	70
Mahoji	6	5	Jent	14	99
Pachora	6	78	Poroalvadi	8	45
Kajgaon	12	92	Diksal	10	5
Bajmane	8	49	Dhond	6	9
Chalisgaon	10	91	Talegaon	9	49
Naydongri	6	62	Lonavla	48	23
Nandgaon	12	8	Neral	34	88
Manmad	10	8	Kasara	41	15
Dasalgaon	5	40			

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (9th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	94·3	84·3	...	...
Muskat (9th)	90·3	87·1	...	...
Multan	91·3	82·0	...	5·66
Rawalpindi	93·9	73·9	...	6·76
Lahore	98·4	80·2	0·02	4·24
Sirsa	99·3	84·6	...	2·75
Ambala	96·0	80·5	...	6·96
Delhi	92·3	82·2	...	11·12
Agra	94·0	83·5	...	5.92
Mainpuri	92·3	82·0	0·23	12·98
Jhansi	91·5	80·5	...	10·30
Cawnpore	87·7	78·5	...	18·31
Allahabad	92·1	80·5	0·01	20·77
Jacobabad	108·4	88·8	0·08	0·01
Karachi	91·5	83·0	...	0·02
Ajmer	87·4	78·2	0·29	7·82
Jaipur	94·2	80·1	0·77	8·47
Kotah	95·0	79·1	2·85	9·55
Bhuj	93·1	75·5	1·60	3·44
Dwarka	82·3	77·7	2·14	15·83
Veraval	81·7	77·8	0·12	7·33
Rajkot	90·9	75·7	1·22	10·24
Bhavnagar Para	88·6	78·0	0·21	8·86
Surat	82·6	76·1	0·72	19·21
Ahmedabad	93·1	76·7	0·43	10·10
Deesa	99·3	77·4	0·08	2·26
Neemuch	90·0	73·8	0·07	4·24
Indore	89·6	74·1	0·03	5·00
Jubbulpore	93·9	76·8	0·02	9·91
Saugor	89·1	75·5	0·06	11·78
Hoshangabad	93·6	74·9	0·02	5·40
Khandwa	90·2	76·1	...	5·86
Akola	89·2	75·1	0·16	6·91
Amraoti	87·8	73·8	...	7·43
Nagpur	90·6	76·3	0·03	12·76
Chanda	90·5	78·0	3·61	8·91
Raipur	87·2	70·6	2·79	10·62
Bombay	86·5	75·4	0·26	30·23
Ratnagiri	86·3	73·4	0·65	53·25
Mormugao	81·6	76·7	0·22	38·52
Karwar	81·3	73·0	0·01	55·16
Malegaon	88·4	74·1	1·16	6·58
Ahamednagar	87·4	73·5	...	4·16
Poona	82·0	71·3	0·01	5·27
Sholapur	85·8	71·9	0·24	14·36
Bijapur	84·7	71·2	0·24	4·09
Belgaum	72·8	66·6	...	12·63
Aurangabad	86·2	70·7	...	12·75
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	88·2	72·2	...	8·08
Mangalore	80·2	74·4	9·63	69·18
Calicut	78·3	73·1	1·30	46·37
Cochin	86·7	75·3	0·70	31·89
Colombo	83·5	73·0	1·07	9·93
Masulipatam	89·8	77·1	0·07	4·35
Bellary	90·0	77·3	...	0·19
Cuddapah	97·2	78·1	...	2·24
Madras	97·9	79·5	...	2·59
Bangalore	73·6	65·8	0·18	0·72
Coimbatore	77·9	70·3	0·23	1·61
Trichinopoly	95·6	78·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	99·4	80·0	...	0·29

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is low at Multan, the deficiency amounting to 13deg., but generally normal at the other stations; the minimum is normal.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·23" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0·22" and Kotah 0·29". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general; Deesa has received 2·72", Ahmedabad 0·21", Surat 1·32", Bhuj 0·71," Dwarka 2·85", Veraval 1·00", Bhavnagar Para 0·12," Rajkot 2·14," and Neemuch 0·43". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0·16" of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 3·61", Ratnagiri 2·79", Mormugao 0·26" and Karwar 0·55". Skies are heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half of the division; Malegaon has had 0·22", Poona 0·16", and Aurangabad 0·24"; in the southern half Belgaum records 0·24". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Rajputana and West Central India. Over the rest of the reporting area there have been only isolated showers. On the whole, there has been a decrease in the rainfall; the heaviest falls have occurred only in the north Konkan. Skies continue heavily clouded in the Peninsula and Gujarat and Kathiawar.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 10th July was 29·677 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

TEACHING IN MAHOMEDAN SCHOOLS.

A Public Meeting in Bombay.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held at the Nawab's Mosque, Bhendy Bazaar, yesterday, in order to protest against a recent memorial sent to His Excellency the Governor by an Anjuman which styles itself the Anjuman-Himayate Talim Angrezi in the name of the Mahomedan public of Bombay, praying inter alia for the discontinuance of the study of the holy Koran from Urdoo Municipal Schools of this City. The meeting was very largely attended, the Mosque and its floor being altogether overcrowded. Among those present were noticed:—Khan Saheb Kazi Mohamed Ali Murghey, Chief Kazi of Bombay; Moulvie Rafiuddin-Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law; Peerzada Syed Gulam Mohamed Refai; Moulvi Mohamed Yusuf Khatkhatay, M.A., LL.B.; Messrs. Abdul Kader Khatkhatay, B.A., L.L.B.; Moulvi Ali Mohamed, B.A.; Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rahman Kadwani; Khan Saheb Shaikh Ibrahim Hafiz, J. P.; Moulvi Abdul Mnnim Bakza (Khatub of Juma Masjid); Mohamed Ali Tungekar, Chairman of the Juma Mosque Trust; Moulvi Abul Kalam Azad Peezada; Nacoda Mhamad Saeed Rogay; Badruddin Abdulla Goor; Haji Ibrahim Jeteyker; Abdul Gafoor Desai; Haji Ali Mohamed Jalaluddin; Mohamed Yusuf Nazim; Mohamed Ibrahim Hainddaday, besides many Mutavallees of Mosques and heads of Jamat.

On the motion of Peerzada Syed Gulam Mohamed Refai and seconded by Khan Bahadur Kadwani, the Kazi Saheb of Bombay was brought to the chair. The Chairman explained the objects of the public meeting and called upon Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Khatkhatay to move the following resolution:—

That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay enters a strong protest against the memorial recently sent in the name of the Mahomedans of Bombay to His Excellency the Governor, expresses its total dissent from the same and declares that the views expressed therein are not as alleged the expression of the opinion of the Mahomedan public of Bombay. This meeting puts on record its deliberate opinion that the teaching of the holy Koran should on no account be discontinued from the Municipal Urdoo Schools, and Gujerati also should be taught as at present along with Urdoo in those schools.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor. Both the proposer and the seconder criticised the arguments of the memorialists put forward in support of their contention. Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Nazim, Editor of the "Urdoo Daily," in supporting the resolution, said that he was surprised a few days ago to read in the local newspapers that Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar.-at-Law, presided at one of the meetings of the Anjuman Himayate Talim Angrezi and he had therefore criticised him unfavourably in the "Urdoo Daily." He was undeceived, however the very next day when he read that Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed was at Simla on the very day of that meeting of the Anjuman. He apologised to him for his error and begged him to contradict the statement. The Chairman expressed his pleasure at the Moulvi's arrival the same day from Simla and attendance at the meeting and called upon him for a speech. Moulvi Rafiuddin-Ahmed, thereupon, said that it was hardly necessary for him to contradict the statement as requested by Mr. Nazim as his views were already well known to the Mahomedan public about the necessity of Urdoo and study of the teaching of the holy Koran in the Mahomedan Primary Schools. He was glad to observe that a public meeting was held to protest against the absurd proposals made in the memorial in the name of the Mahomedans. He congratulated the Chairman and the organisers of the meeting for rendering a great public service in convening it. He said that it was not necessary to criticise the motives of the memorialists which may be good, but he had no doubt whatever that they were entirely mistaken in thinking that they were beneficial to the Mahomedan community.

Moulvi Abdul Kalam Azad insisted upon the necessity of Urdoo as the chief medium of instruction and not as a second language. He added that the Urdoo language and the teaching of the Koran must necessarily continue in any Mahomedan school worth the name.

The resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically passed.

A second resolution, authorising to forward the same to H. E. the Governor and to the President of the Joint Schools Committee, was also unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was also agreed to.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at Credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of June are June, Rs. 15,73,40,000; June, 1908, Rs. 17,44,19,000; and June, 1909, Rs.14,07,12,000.

GENERAL HARRY MCLEOD, whose death is announced at La Ferrier, St. Saviour, Jersey, was born in 1832, and was gazetted to the Madras Artillery in 1853. General McLeod served in the Afghan War of 1878-9, and received the medal. He attained the rank of General in 1895, and was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in the following year. He was at one time a Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

JOINT AND UNDIVIDED HINDU FAMILY.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

SHRIRIVAS SHAMKRISHNA VS. RADHABAI WIDOW.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. F. S rabji Taleyarkhan, Mr. Shortt and Mr Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Smethan, Byrne and Co.

For the Defendant:—Mr. Padshah and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal.

The plaint stated that one Moroba Vithoba, the grandfather of the plaintiff, died in 1867, leaving him surviving his three sons Balkrishna, Shrikrishna, and Shamkrishna and considerable property. In 1894 Shrikrishna separated from his two brothers, who thereafter continued to live together as members of a joint and undivided Hindu family in respect of the ancestral properties remaining in their hands. Balkrishna died in 1899, leaving him surviving his widow Radhabai, the defendant. Shamkrishna died in 1897, leaving him surviving his widow Revabai and two minor sons, one of whom was the plaintiff and another, who died in 1901. During the life-time of Balkrishna, the plaintiff and his mother lived with him, and he managed the joint family properties, and after his death his widow, the defendant, took up the management and began to ill-treat the plaintiff and his mother, and now alleged that her husband and plaintiff's father were separate in estate since 1894, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to the whole of the joint family properties, but only to a moiety thereof. The plaintiff therefore prayed for a declaration that all the property in the plaint mentioned was joint family property, and that he, as the sole surviving member of the joint family, was entitled to the same, subject to the maintenance of the defendant.

The defendant, in her written statement, alleged that Moroba died leaving a will, under the provisions of which his three sons became severally entitled as tenants in common to an equal one-third share in the properties devised by the will. After Moroba's death the three sons lived together, but not as members of a joint and undivided Hindu family. In 1894, the three brothers divided the properties as mentioned in the will and enjoyed their respective shares in severality and as tenants in common. Defendant claimed to be entitled to retain the share come to her husband Balkrishna. Defendant also pleaded adverse possession and contended that the suit was barred by limitation.

After the suit had proceeded a little, the parties arrived at a settlement, and took a consent decree, by which Mr. H. H. Wadia was appointed receiver of the property in suit and was authorised to sell the immoveable property. It was further provided that, after realising the sale proceeds, the receiver was to pay off the costs of all the parties, and to divide the balance in to equal shares and hand them over to the Accountant-General, who was to hold one share in the name of the plaintiff, till he attained his majority and to hold the other share in the name of the first defendent, who was entitled to the interest of the same during her life-time, and after her death her share was to be divided equally between the plaintiff and the second defendent, who were declared entitled to them respectively. The decree was certified to be for the benefit of the minors.

DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO RECEIVERS.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

F. R. WADIA VS. A. M. KAJIJI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff:—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For 1st defendant:—Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardashir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

For 2nd Defendant:—No appearance.

For 3rd Defendant:—Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. Jehangir Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshah and Co.

His Lordship has disposed of the suit of Mr. F. R. Wadia, senior patner in the firm of Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co., Solicitors, vs. Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Barrister-at-Law, at present Acting Master-in-Equity and Commissioner in the High Court, and two others. The plaintiff Mr. was appointed receiver in suit No. 352 of 1902. Mr. Kajiji was appointed receiver in suit No. 229 of 1901, which terminated in 1907. The property in this and the other suit belonged to Ismail Ahmed Munshi.

Mr. Justice Beaman said, that the dispute was between two receivers in the two suits brought by the members of the family, or creditors of the estate of Ismail. Mr. Wadia was appointed receiver in the suit brought originally for the purpose of having certain transactions declared fraudulent. But the course of the litigation took a different turn, and resulted in a consent-decree by the parties which had practically the effect of an administration decree so far as the share of the testator's son Ahmed Ismail was concerned, and Mr. Wadia was appointed receiver of the property of the father, Ismail Ahmed Munshi in 1907, when the suit No. 229 of 1901 terminated. That decree contained specific directions under which Mr. Kajiji was bound to realise the share of Ahmed, the son of Ismail, and pay it over to the third defendant Jamnadas, who was apparently believed at that time to be entitled to attach as mortgagee. During the course of the suit of 1901 Haji Ishak, who was assignee of the right and interest of Ahmed Ismail in the Memonwada property and the Memonwada mortgage, died. No steps were taken to bring his two representatives on the record, and by the time the suit was decided Haji Ishak was in no way represented. Had he been represented no doubt the direction under which Mr. Kajiji was preposing to act would have been varied. The suit which was subsequent in date to his, that of 1902, ended sooner in 1904, than his suit of 1901 which ended in 1907, later the result of it was that to direct Mr. Wadia, the receiver of Ahmed Ismail's share in the property, to pay to the assignee Haji Ishak to the extent of Rs. 45,000. Mr. Wadia paid the amount and obtained from him the assignments which had been made to Ishak by Ahmed. Thus it was plain that long before the termination of the other suit, the receiver Mr. Wadia in the suit of 1902, so far as those assignments and their legal assignments were concerned, occupied the position, and stood in the shoes of Ishak. He was therefore prior in point of time to any claim or interest whatever which the third defendant, who was the mortgagee from Ahmed in 1905, could possibly make against those properties. Indeed as soon as the facts were stated the case too was clear to admit of argument or doubt, the third defendant Jamnadas was apparently out of Court in the resistance he was attempting to make to the plaintiff's claim.

This left the matter in issue solely between the two receivers. Defendant No.1 Mr. Kajiji had submitted in all respects to the directions of the Court; he took up no contentious attitude. He desired to be informed what was the proper course of action for him to take. Mr. Wadia was clearly entitled to priority, but there was no priority about the subsequent mortgage. Therefore the directions to defendant No.1 in the final decree of suit No. 229 of 1901 stood in need of amendment. Defendant No. 2 had withdrawn from the suit realising that he had no case. He had fully admitted Mr. Wadia the plaintiff's claim by a letter read in the course of these proceedings. Defendant No. 3 Jamnadas, had persisted in his contentious attitude upto the conclusion of the suit; he had him introduced in this at his own risk as to costs. The proper order would be that he must pay the costs of the plaintiff and the first defendant. In the event of the first defendant not succeeding in recovering his costs from the third defendant he should recover them from the estate. He should account to the plaintiff for the recoveries made on account of the two properties which were the subject of the two assignments by Ahmed Ismail.

FIVE MILLIONS WORTH OF PROPERTY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

RE THE MULJI JETHA ESTATES.

For executors of Gordhandas:—Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Mansukhlal, Jamsetji, and Hiralal.

For executors of Dharamsi:—The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan.

A consent-decree has been made by His Lordship in two testamentary suits in which were involved five millions worth of property, belonging to the firm of Mulji Jetha and Co. The properties involved were that of Mulji Jetha, who died in 1889: the will of his eldest grandson Dharamsi Sunderdas, who died in 1899: and the will of Gordhandas Sunderdas, other grandson who died in 1902. Gordhandas left a widow named Gangabai, who adopted her sister's son, Chaturbhooj, now about 20, who manages the business of Mulji Jetha's firm, and is now known by the name of Chaturbhooj Gordhandas. The litigation begin with the death of Dharamsi Sunderdas, who left a will stating that the whole of the estate of his grandfather Mulji Jetha belonged to him. This was contested by Gordhandas, his brother, who succeeded in getting a decree from Mr. Justice Russell in April, 1901, that both the brothers were entitled to the estate, and not Dharamsi alone. In the testamentary suits caveats were lodged by Dharamsi's executors, who were his widow Ramkuverbai, Khimji Parshotam and Gokuldas Naranji, against the granting of letters of administration to the executors of Gordhandas, of whom the surviving ones are his widow Gangabai, Mr. Jamshedji Kavasji Patel (Solicitor), and Lalji Naranji. Karsandas, Dharamsi's son, filed a separate caveat. Karsandas again filed suit No. 541 of 1901 against the executors of Gordhandas, in which he claimed the whole of the Mulji Jetha estates as ancestral, and asseverated that neither Mulji Jetha nor any of his descendants had the right to its partition by means of wills and testyments, the line of defence taken in the written statement of Gordhandas's executors was to the effect that active executors had already come to a partition of the estate by accepting thirteen lakhs of rupees, as Dharamsi's half-share in the property of the firm. At the expiration of ten years the litigation came to an end. Towards the end of last year all the matters in dispute were referred by agreement to the sole arbitration of the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad. In terms of Mr. Setalvad's award the consent decree was registered on Friday.

Probate was granted; the caveats wore dismissed. Costs to come out of the estate.

The main items relating to the division of property show that the business of the Mulji. Jetha firm has been allotted to Chaturbhooj, the adopted son of Gordhandas. The Madras Mills went to Karsandas Dharamsi, who is not to use the name and style of "Mulji Jetha" firm. The Chandesh Mills and the New East India Pressing Company went to Chaturbhuj.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISGUISED AS A COURT BAILIFF.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. BALKRISHNA ATMARAM AND ANOTHER.

For 1st Accused:—Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

Their Lordships have disposed of a reference in this case made by Mr. Arthur, District Magistrate of Satara. It was about the case of the accused persons tried before Mr. Bhalchandra K. Modlimbkar, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Satara. The first accused was Balkrishna Atmaram Kathale, a sowcar of Parali, and the second was Laxman Wasudev Brahme of Chankankathale.

The Sowcar had an oldstanding debt of Rs. 50 against Kondi Mahadu Chikhle, who was proof against all sorts of inducements need to make him pay it off. Kathale hit upon a plan. He disguised Brahme as a Court baliff and went with him and a retiuue of other "riff-raffs" to get payment. He told Chikhle that unless he paid-up on the instant the bailiff, who had been specially sent, would proceed to attach his property forthwith. Chikhle paid-up the Rs. 50 in cash. When the fraud leaked out, Kathale and his instrument Brahme were charged with extortion, impersonating as a bailiff, and in aiding and cheting in the offences. They confessed their guilt. Mr. Modlimbkar sentenced Kathale to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and Brahme to two months' simple imprisonment. Mr. Arthur wrote to Mr. Elliott, Acting Registrar of the High Court, to bring to the notice of their Lordships that the sentences were wholly inadequate. Mr. Elliott laid the matter before the officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman, for orders. Their Lordships ordered a notice to be issued to the accused to show cause why the sentences passed upon them should not be enhanced. After hearing Mr. Kelkar, the Chief Justice said: Six months rigorous imprisonment to No. 1; four mobths' rigorous imprisonment to No. 2. Fine on No. 1 to stand. Imprisonment undergone by No. 2 to be counted as rigorous.

STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

Melbourne Chief Justice on Divorce Procedure.

IN the Practice Court on the 25th ultimo Mr. Starke, who was instructed by Mr. A. Robinson, Hon. Secretary of the Law Institute, asked the Chief Justice to strike Sidney Marriott Watson off the roll of solicitors. He stated that Watson had advertised under the name of Harrison that he would obtain divorces "from £5." Harold Levy, who was with Watson, had represented himself as Watson. One client had paid £21, for which practically nothing was done, and was billed for £34 3/8. This had been taxed down by £25, and the client, who was a woman, had received nothing back. A man who wished to go insolvent had paid £10, but nothing was done for him. In a third case a woman had sought divorce, and treated with Levy, while Watson went to her husband and asked him to proceed against her. Clients were at a loss to know who was Watson and who was Levy. There was no such person as Harrison. A mass of evidence was given in support of Mr. Starke's statements, and both Watson and Levy were examined. Levy admitted that he had served three years' imprisonment for forgery. Watson said he had dismissed Levy, whom he used to pay £2 10 per week, and asked that he should not be punished for what Levy had done. He denied the allegations made against him.

His Honour said the case was utterly discreditable to the profession, and disclosed a grave danger to the public. It was perfectly obvious that there had been deliberately contrived relations between Watson and Levy to work cheating out of the divorce laws. The advertisements in the name of Harrison were a mere trick. If divorce cases were taken at £5 there was the bare possibility of a trifling profit. The object was to draw people to the office by hook or by crook—chiefly by both. If Watson could not get more than £5 he would take £5. If more could be got it would be taken. In divorce cases perjury was committed constantly. When he had first taken up divorce jurisdiction he noticed the number of instances in which service of the papers was dispensed with or substituted service allowed. People swore false affidavits. A man ran away from a woman, or a woman from a man, and it was common thing to swear that he or she never had any relatives in this country. The Court was face to face with the case of a poor man or woman who, it appeared, knew nothing of the whereabouts of the alleged deserter and nothing could be gained by putting them to further expense. The advertising business was a scheme of perjury, chicanery and fraud to seize money and do nothing for it. Case which seemed to be collusive were presented much more frequently than was commonly known It was astonishing that many persons believed the simplest people in the community to be the courts of justice. There were audacious people who knew of the rigidity of the proceedings by which evidence was taken, and relied on the simplicity of juries and the fact that there was no power to reject evidence which was extremely suspicious. These people thought that, if the worst came to the worst, it was easy to say:—"I didn't do it, the other man did it and for the other man to say that the first did it. He would not accept the explanation of Watson, and, to redeem the profession and rid the public of such a man, would make an order that he be struck off the rolls, with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

44-08	Mulla and M Minocher Jal the firm vs Rama Yedoo Patel and another M B Chothia. Part heard.
393-07	Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co, a firm, vs S B Fraser and Co, a partnership firm Thakordas and Co.
981-07	C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Osman Noorani and another Payne and Co.
322-08	Mulla and M Kapadia Bros, a firm and another vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.
199-07	Raghavaya B. and

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain T Babb, sailed on Saturday for Sourabaya, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960 tons, Captain C Cross, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and Mr J S Henderson, and Mr G Lyons.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J McConnell, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Capt. Scott, R E as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain J Davidson, will sail to-day for Basreh, Gulf ports and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut K K McCloughlin, Mr F M James, Miss Wood, Mr J Tikamdas, Sergt Harrison and 65 deck.

THE P and O Co's Mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Levellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain H M Andreasen, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Maj Collins, Mr E Miller, Mr H H Hissliag, Lieut B Smith and 38 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong, &c, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A. Sole, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2,508 tons, Captain R Becket, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, &c, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 9th July, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has been decided that Thursday, 8th July should be regarded as a non-weather working day and that Friday 9th July as a half weather working day for vessels loading in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 10.

Ayuthia...694 Curtis ...Singapur...F F Campbell & Co
Bandu.....3821 Millson ..... W & A G & Co
Himalaya...3700 Spicer.....London...17-7 P & O Co
Islanda.....4360 .....Robertson.....M M & Co
Lhasa .....McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Ormley .....2780 .....W & A Graham & Co
Pandit.....3832 Cribbin .....1-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry...2340 Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & B Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell...	Dunkirk	20-7	J Finlay & Co
D & E City of Karachi...	3563	.K'chi ...	14-7		K N & Co
F Kaiser.....	1714.....	Holds ...	Z'war	15-7	A Strandes
G Naseri...	912...	LeMeiure...	P Gulf...	17-7	B & P S N Co
H Elbe.....	Capt Cacace...	Italian Man-of-War		Repairing	
K Shah Ameer ...	1922 ...	Pigot ...	Mauritius via Karachi	12-7	B & H S N Co
L Linga...	951...	Cutbush...	Karachi...	16-7...	M M & Co
N Ahmadi...	1640	Hughes...	Jedda...	17-7	B & P S N Co
O Barbara.....	2444...	Vass.....	Antwerp..	.....	13-7 W & A Graham & Co
P Wildenfels...	3552	Denber...	Hamburg via Karachi	14-7	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Sabarmati...524 Mahomed Repairing.....Bo S N Co Ld
Satranji.....547 Esmail ...Repairing ...B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havraise ...3549 Jacob ...Havre, &c 1-8 K N & Co
2 Circassia.....4315 Osborne .....L'pool .....14-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 D'Baldinno.....2684 Maganzini ....Genoa .....15-7 F & R S N Co
5 Dunster 3016 Rutter Dunkirk &c 14-7 K Nixon & Co
7 Birkhall ...2731 Jones ...Hull 24-7 W & A G & Co
9 Colaba...3899 Robertson...Antwerp 12-7 M M & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia...3529 Powell S'ghai 21-7 P & O Co
16 Ben Vrackie.....2535 Hunter .....Hull .....14-7 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513...Fakeera...K'chi.....13-7.....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Lhasa s.....	McDiarmid...	Karachi, July 8
	Islanda s.....	Robertson ...	Rangoon, June 20
	Ischia s	Belsito.....	H'kong, June 12
11	Kola s	Cole.....	Basreh, &c
	Clan Forbes s	Becket.....	Glasgow, June 5

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Salsette s	Lewell	Aden
	Gerd s	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, &c
	Sofala s	Babb	Saurabaya
	Nerbudda s.....	Cross	Rangoon, &c
11	Nizam s	McGonnell ...	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Goalpara, Davidson, for Basreh, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Ischia, for Shanghai, &c, began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
24	Border Knight	Calcutta
29	Clan Sinclair	Liverpool
July		
3	Morven	Bombay
4	Crosby Hall	Coast
7	Fultala	Rangoon
7	Norfolk	Calcutta
8	Clan Macneil	Chittagong

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Kobe, left Singapore for Bombay on the 8th instant and is due here about the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 12th July.

149. Detail for the week ending 17th instant:—

To-day, Monday, 12th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade outside the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 13th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

II "D" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p. m.

III For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Cathedral High School at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday 14th instant—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p. m,

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday, 15th instant—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 16th inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

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MONDAY, JULY 12, 1909.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON.

LORD RIPON'S death at the ripe old age of eighty-two years, removes from our midst one who has done great, if not brilliant, service to the State for over half a century. Before he succeeded to the peerage he had sat in the House of Commons, as Lord Goderich, successively for Hull, Huddersfield and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in 1859, when he passed into the Upper House, he became Under-Secretary of State for War and in 1861 Under-Secretary of State for India. Two years later he was Secretary of State for War, then Secretary of State for India and subsequently President of the Council. But India seemed to have great attraction for him, and on Mr. Gladstone being called to power in 1880, Lord Ripon came out to succeed Lord Lytton. The announcement of his selection caused some sensation, for Lord Ripon, some five years before, had embraced the Roman Catholic faith, a conversion which was greatly resented. The first indication of the change was his sudden resignation of the Grand Mastership of Freemasons. Then it transpired that his Lordship had joined that hater of all oath-bound and secret secular institutions, the Church of Rome. It was a great day for St. Peter's, this and the Anglo-Romish Hierarchy never rested until the pervert had been duly immolated in the Brompton Oratory. When Mr. Gladstone selected Lord Ripon to govern India, a vigorous protest went up from Exeter Hall. Half the Empire, it was declared, had been turned over to a nominee of the Pope. But this really was the least of the dangers involved in sending Lord Ripon to India. There never was a Viceroy so unpopular amongst Anglo-Indians, or so popular amongst the Indians. The "Ilbert Bill" was the rock upon which they parted. He was the first Viceroy to preach the doctrine of India for the Indians. He fired native imagination with a thirst for freedom which had its initiative in the grant of Local Self-Government, for it was Lord Ripon, who after repealing Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Acts, passed the Local Government Act, establishing District Councils and gave the people a share in the management of their own affairs. As his policy has been described—it was designed to reconcile, if possible, the traditional forms of a native authority with the wants of modern civilisation. The rock on which, as we have said, Lord Ripon came to grief was his Bill, fathered by Mr. Ilbert, then Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, which proposed to extend the jurisdiction of all District Magistrates and Sessions Judges over European residents in the mofussil, thus depriving them of the privilege of being tried by their own countrymen. Intensely bitter feeling was generated but a compromise eventually effected which retained for Europeans the power of claiming to be tried by jury. It is unnecesssary now to go into details, but the effects of that measure left an impression in men's minds which will not easily be effaced.

There was trouble with Afghanistan when Lord Ripon came to India, but it was settled to the satisfaction of the Amir, if not of the British public, who for a long time taunted the Government with "Scuttling out of Kandahar." But the Amir wrote of him, as a "most liberal Viceroy who had no prejudices against caste, colour or creed, believing that it matters very little what colour people are when they shall stand before the Almighty Judge to answer for their doings. He followed this principle throughout, that we are all equal in the eyes of Government and therefore there was no reason why there should not be equal justice meted out to all alike in the Courts of His deputies, the sovereigns of this earth. He tried to give the Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen the same rights enjoyed by her white-skinned subjects. This displeased some of the said white-skinned ones, but this broadness of policy left an impression on the the people and awoke in their minds and hearts an intense devotion and affection towards him." In his farewell speech at Calcutta, Lord Ripon referred to the controversy, which amidst much misconception, and not a little misrepresentation, had sprung up with regard to some measures of his administration, and which no man could regret more deeply than he did. It would, he trusted, be laid at rest, and he cherished the hope that when the dust which these controversies had stirred up should have subsided and the eyes of men were able to see the facts of the case more clearly than they could do then, even his opponents might not be unwilling to judge his administration more justly than they had sometimes done. This journal, at the time of Lord Ripen's departure observed, that it would be affectation to pretend that anything like unanimity prevails in regard to all the events of the Viceroyalty then drawing to a close. But, on the other hand, nothing but captiousness would lead anyone to deny that Lord Ripon established on very solid ground his claims to the kindly remembrance of Her Majesty's subjects in India, European no less than native. "We are not, it is true, disposed to give Lord Ripon credit for that retirement from Afghanistan which some of our contemporaries have placed to his discredit. Whether that measure has tended to the advantage or to the disadvantage of the Empire it would be well for those who write deprecatingly of it to remember that it had been decided upon long before Lord Ripon came to India, and that in its inception, at all events, it was the work not of the present administration, but of their predecessors. And whatever judgment may be pronunced upon the policy of withdrawal, it will scarcely be denied that it has given India a much needed opportunity for recovering from the serious financial embarrassment into which the Afghan War placed the country. We are at least fifteen millions sterling the poorer for the enterprise, but we have escaped the financial disaster which, people not habitually given to alarm, deemed to be imminent when Lord Ripon took office."

Lord Ripon had no trace of genius; there was never anything brilliant about him. Described as an excellent man of business, equally at home in the chair of his County Council or at the head of a Department of State, he worked calmly and accurately and without fuss. He showed a good-natured readiness to go wherever he was wanted and to make a speech whenever required though an indefatigable speaker he was by no means an orator. Genial, sociable and unpretending in private intercourse, no opponent regarded him as an enemy. A personal paragraphist, some years ago, said Lord Ripon was a man of what Mr. Disraeli would have called "Batavian grace. Short, square, with a neck that instinctively excludes collars from His Lordship's wearing apparel, he might be called, without the least intentional disrespect, the Knave of Clubs in an eyeglass. He moves slowly, speaks slowly, and gazes upon his fellow-beings with that heavy deliberation that be-speaks a Dutch habit and improvement of mind. If Mr. Gladstone is negatively famous for the shabbiness of his coats, Lord Ripon narrowly escapes being distinguished by the seediness of his hats. A thing of colossal structure, of formidable girth, its rim would gladden the soul of the driver of a King's-cross growler, since it serves in summer the purpose of a sunshade, and in winter would adapt itself to the sheltering office of an umbrella. If it were the custom of Dr. Samuel Johnson to tap the lamp-posts of Fleet-street with his staff as he strode from the Temple, it seems to be the pleasant habit of the Marquis of Ripon to dot the 'i's' of his thoughts as he goes by Batavian thuds of his *bourgeois* walking stick. Lord Ripon, like Lord Halsbury, breaks the tradition of English peerdom, and rudely refutes the legend that blue blood refuses to flow in all but the 'lean and slippered pantaloon.' "After his return to England Lord Ripon was chosen as First Lord of the Admiralty and subsequently Secretary of State for the Colonies as which really his active public career came to an end.

THE FRENCH AERO-INDUSTRY

THE aeroplane industry of France is attaining large proportions. The establishment of Voisin Freres maintains its fame at Billancourt as the most important among many. The organisation is scientific in its smallest details and each of the three departments into which the business is divided, the techincal offices, the joinery and the mechanical, are carefully manned with skilled experts. There will soon be a fourth, a motor department, where Voisin motors will be constructed. The techincal offices study every question connected with aviation, as it arises, there plans are drawn, and aeroplanes designed. The making of sections of the frame-work and formation of the body of the aeroplane are confided to the joinery department, and in the mechanical workshops the tubing for chassis, rudders and propellers is prepared. Eight aeroplanes can now be made simultaneously in the Voisin workshops by their 52 employees, who are provided with the last word in machine tools, electrically driven. In 1908 the business done was three times that got through in 1907, and this year it bids fair to double that at least. At Billancourt are ether aeroplane factories, one, the Societe Astra, which under M. Surcouf, construct spherical balloons and all their etceteras. The "Ville de Paris" dirigible came from these works and when it proved to be a success, the business was formed into a company and undertook to make both dirigibles and aeroplanes, as well as balloons. The Societe Astra has acquired the sole right of building and selling the Wright aeroplanes in France and in the French Colonies. The mechanical workshops are in Paris while the spherical dirigibles and aeroplanes are designed and constructed in Billancourt, where the work occupies 38 employees. Fifty aeroplanes are now in hands there for the Compagnie Generale de Navigation Aerienne, which owns the French Wright patents. Another aeroplane factory at Billancourt is the Bischoff-Koechlin, not long established, employing as yet only a dozen men, but it has already turned out bi-planes for Captain Wyndham, M M. Lejeune and Charles Piquerez. A monoplane and three other biplanes are being built, one for England and the rest for Russia. At Neuilly, M. Louis Bleriot has his monoplane works, where he employs about a dozen men and has scored a great success with his special type. Then there is the Societe Antoinette at Puteaux with several clever aeronauts directing it, among whom are M. Hubert Latham, M. Levasseur and M. Mengin. There are besides several well-known private aeronauts in France who employ many hands in building their own machines. A whole series of industries are rising up in connection with aeroplanes, such as the designing and construction of light engines, of aerial propellers, the preparation and manufactures of the various materials used in making dirigibles, all of which must be the very best and most flawless of their kind. France is keeping well to the front in the science of aeronautics. What Germany is doing is not less, and even backward Russia, although not yet constructing flying machines herself, is giving large orders for different types of dirigibles to foreign workshops. The air will soon be thick with every variety of airship.

THE LATE MR. B. COLVIN.

MR. BAZETT WETENHALL COLVIN was not, as Reuter in the telegram announcing his death incorrectly states, a member of the Viceroy's Council. He was for four years and a half, from 1877 to 1881, a Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, which is of course a different thing. Mr. Colvin was one of the seven sons of John Russell Colvin, the able Bengal Civilian of a former day, who has the unenviable reputation in history of having led or misled Lord Auckland into the first Afghan War, and who twenty years later closed his career as Lieutenant-Governor of what were then known as the North-West Provinces at Agra under sad circumstances of mental and physical breakdown during the Mutiny. Four of these seven sons were in the Bengal Civil Service like their father, and one also served India for a long time at Home in the India Office. His younger brother, Sir Auckland Colvin, died only last year. Another brother, Elliott, died here in India in the same post as Bazett, the Commissionership of Meerut. Bazett joined the Civil Service as early as 1850, and both he and Elliot passed through the Mutiny, and the trying experiences of the latter at Muttra, have a place in Malleson's history of that period. His uncles were prominent merchants of Calcutta in the famous house of Colvin and Cowie, and he was named Bazett after one of them, Bazett-David, the father of the well-known critic and literateur, Mr. Sidney Colvin. This uncle, as head of the firm, was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and also sat, like his nephew just dead, in the Supreme Legislative Council in 1874. Bazett passed nearly his whole service in the United Provinces, of whose Board of Revenue he was a member, when he finally retired in April 1885. When the present King visited India in 1875-76, he was placed on special duty at Agra to make arrangements for receiving him in that historical city. Mr. H. G. Keene, who was nearly his contemporary in the service, was also at the time in Agra, and there are some interesting reminiscences of that visit of the King and that famous place in his book of old memories that he published some years ago.

THE KING AND THE TERRITORIALS.

THE brilliant ceremony which took place at Windsor on the 19th June, when the King presented consecrated colours to 108 units of the Territorial Army, will long remain impressed on the memories of those who were fortunate enough to be present. Two thousand men, the pick of the Territorial Army were present, to receive the colours "dedicated and set apart that they may be a sign of duty towards King and country in the sight of God." These men were the representatives of those 108 units who, having reached 75 per cent. of their strength, had thereby become entitled to the honour of receiving their colours direct from the hands of their Sovereign. There is every reason to hope that this stirring occasion marks the commencement of a new era in the history of the Empire, when a great and organised combination of the manhood of the Empire shall be brought about, to form a great Imperial Army, controlled by the Imperial Staff which we have reason to believe is now in process of formation. The oversea Dominions are prepared to give both men and money for the common cause; it will be the work of the Imperial Staff to organise these masses of men, in every part of the Empire, in one homogeneous whole, for Imperial defence. With his great reputation for organisation none could be more fitted than is Lord Kitchener to carry out this great Imperial work. The oversea Dominions have shown unmistakably that they would like to see the task entrusted to this great master of organisation.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," were Major-General Anderson, C.B., Sir G. S. Forbes, K.C.S.I., Major R. E. Collins, C.B., and Brigadier-General J. L. Keir.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Tsar and Kaiser.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 26.

IT would require the pen of M. Anatole France to describe fittingly the astounding state of matters in the French Navy, as revealed in the telegraphed summary of the Report of M. Delcasse's Commission of Inquiry. If the full text of the Report, which will be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in a few days, is as damaging as the extracts from it which have been published, the brilliant French satirist will have a magnificent opportunity for the exercise of his ironic talent. The full Report covers some 800 pages, and deals exhaustively, it is understood, with many instances of maladministration. In the brief summary a few of the most striking cases are given. It is mentioned, for example, that though France is now building "Dreadnoughts," she has no docks big enough to repair them. And it is not because money for the purpose has not been voted. A Bill was passed eight years ago, for the construction of new docks and for improved coaling facilities, but the money has been spent at Bizerta, at Saigon, at Dakar and elsewhere for entirely different objects. After this it is not surprising to read, that although a Ministerial decree in 1906 ordered that the construction of a certain type of shell should cease, shells of the same pattern continued to be manufactured for three more years, 7,000 tons of them in all being turned out after the issue of the prohibitive order. As to the way in which money has been recklessly wasted, a striking instance is taken from the history of the "Dantons." These battleships, it appears, were ordered before the design on which they were to be modelled had been finally settled, with the result that they had to be modified in the course of construction. As a consequence each of these vessels will cost on the average 50 per cent. more than the original estimate. This is not the only instance of lack of method and foresight in regard to the "Dantons." The construction of these vessels has been so badly managed that while the ships themselves were expected to be ready by 1911, their guns and ammunition will not be complete until 1914 or 1915. Even then it is doubtful if the guns will be of any service, some of them at least have been ordered without their models having been tested. Considering how carelessly the Ordnance Department appears to do its work it is not surprising to read that commanders of vessels in the Mediterranean Squadron have had to suspend firing practice on account of the number of accidents to their gunners; and that one of the witnesses before the Commission expressed his opinion that some of the big guns would probably be worn out after firing 100 rounds, which would represent only a part of the work expected during a single engagement. These are a few of the points in the detailed criticism of the Commission. Responsibility for the shocking maladministration is laid mainly upon the Navy Department, which showed "no direction, no co-ordination no foresight anywhere." Reorganisation of the central administration, in order to secure co-ordination of effort, is therefore set down as a prime necessity. To effect this purpose it is suggested that the administration should be divided into two sections—one representing the general staff, which shall be empowered to issue orders for ships and their equipment; and the other consisting of the heads of departments responsible for their supply. What effect the exposure of incapacity and negligence is likely to have upon the Government it is difficult to say until the full Report is laid before the Chamber. If the Government cannot refute the precise charges of maladministration laid against them, it may go hard with them to avert defeat. On the other hand, the Government may successfully plead that the Naval Minister was deceived by his expert advisers, whose business it was to discover the faults so ruthlessly exposed by the Commission and report them to him. In regard to many of the transactions unfavourably criticised by the Commissioners that line of defence may prove successful; but it is not easy to see how the Government can avoid responsibility for diverting to other uses the grants received for the construction of docks and coaling stations. That could have been done only with the compliance, if not at the instigation, of the Government; and, if true, it is the most astounding feature in a disquieting story.

EMPEROR'S DESIRE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The Emperor William distributed the prizes on Wednesday on board the Hamburg-America liner "Deutschland," anchored off Altenbruch to the winners of the yacht races at the meeting of the North German Regatta Society on the Lower Elbe. At the dinner which followed Dr. Burchard, Burgomaster of Hamburg, called for cheers for the Emperor.

In the course of his speech in reply, His Majesty said:—"We are here concerned with sport and not politics. Your magnificence has, however, touched upon points that move all German hearts at the present moment. I continue to hope that the feeling of our popular representatives for the general weal will override their party feeling, as to assume that none among them will take upon their shoulders the responsibility for the frustration of a reform absolutely necessary for the Fatherland's extension and internal welfare. You have all followed with the interest of my journey to the Finnish Skerries, where I was accorded such a warm and hospitable reception by the Emperor of All the Russias. I am glad to be in a position to give you, as the representatives of the world of commerce, who are so deeply interested in the peaceful development of the future, the following assurance of the importance of the visit:—Tsar Nicholas and I agreed there that our meeting is to be regarded as a vigorous reinforcement of the cause of peace. (Loud cheers.) We feel ourselves as Monarchs responsible to our God for the joys and sorrows of our peoples, whom we desire to lead forward as far as possible on the path of peace and to raise to their full development. All peoples need peace in order, under its protection, to fulfil undisturbed the duties of civilisation for their economic and commercial development. We will both, therefore, continually endeavour as far as lies in our power to work with God's help for the furtherance and maintenance of peace. (Prolonged cheers.) Under this peace sports can also, of course, reach ist fullest development."

The Emperor concluded by calling for cheers for the city of Hamburg and the Hamburg-America Line.

Referring to his new yacht, the "Meteor," built at Hamburg, the Emperor William added:—"Thus at length the proof of what I have been striving after for years is afforded. that in yacht-building also we stand on our own feet, as in the construction of warships and steamers built by German hands, born of German materials, manned by Germans from our sea coast. My yacht is a model craft, and will, I hope, show what she can do, and cut a good figure around this year." It may be pointed out that the new "Meteor" for the first time has an all-German crew on board, the crew of her predecessor having been composed part of British and part of German hands. The only thing British about her is said to be the chair made of wood from Nelson's "Victory" presented to the Emperor by King Edward.

THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

In the Turkish Chamber on Saturday, Rifaat Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a statement regarding the Cretan question. He said that the Cabinet associated itself with the Chamber and the nation in the firm determination to maintain to Ottoman rights intact in Crete. The Government had taken the measures necessary to this end. The Ottoman Empire was an important factor in the maintenance of European peace, but would defend itself vigorously in case of the infringement of its rights. The occupation of Crete by the troops of the protecting Powers was a provisional feature of the question. Whether they would carry out their decision to withdraw their garrisons or would decide to maintain the *status quo* was at present the subject of negotiations, and he was, therefore, unable to give the House categorical information as to the intention of the Powers, but he could state that up to the present no Power contested Ottoman rights in Crete. In the course of the debate which followed, Ismail Hakki, Deputy for Baghdad, urged the Government to have done with temporising action and to prepare for decisive measures. Crete was a deposit which ought now to be restored to its rightful owner. Two losses were enough; rather than suffer a third, the nation was ready to wash out the memory of former insults in blood. Rifaat Pasha, in reply, said that the Government had notified the Powers, in suitable language, of its determination to defend its rights, at the same time respecting Cretan privileges. In answer to a Cretan Deputy, the Minister said that diplomatic circles were now convinced of the impossibility of the union of Crete with the Hellenic Kingdom. The Chamber declared itself satisfied with the attitude of the Government.—The *Times'* correspondent in Crete describes the state of public feeling in Candia, the commercial capital of the island. He says that the Christian population are rather nervous, while the Moslems remain perfectly tranquil. On the whole there seems to be no reason to fear that disturbances will follow the withdrawal of the international troops The Italian troops have received orders to complete their withdrawal by July 27. The British troops have not yet received instructions.

TURKISH SPECIAL ENVOY ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Reuter's representative was received by Field-Marshall Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Special Ambassador, when his Excellency, in the course of an interview, courteously agreed to discuss a number of questions on which his opinions were asked. Dealing at the commencement of the interview with the present position of the Cretan question, his Excellency said:—"I must ask you to remember that any views I express are personal ones, as I am on a special mission in which politics do not figure. As regards Crete, Turkey will under no circumstances abandon her claims, and she is equally determined to preserve peace and ensure the tranquillity and welfare of the Cretans. Unless she is forced, however, Turkey will never dream of disturbing the peace of the world on account of Crete. As to the future of the island, it must first be pointed out that Europe has now to deal witd a new Turkey. The old is dead and buried and its successor will never accept the bad heritage of the old regime. It was under the old conditions that Crete was entrusted to the four Powers, and the new Turkey hopes that these Powers will restore Crete to its rightful owner, remembering, as I have said, that this owner is the new Turkey."

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

During the debate on the Budget for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Signor Morgari attacked the Tsar in a most violent language. Signor Tittoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said such a language went beyond all measure and propriety. No importance should be attached to Signor Morgari's words. The majority in Parliament and in the country protested vigorously against these words, as Ministers did knowing that foreign policy could no longer exist if relations with other States were to be subordinate to sympathies or anti-sympathies regarding their internal policy. Should the Tsar come to Italy, he would be received as a respected guest and the head of a friendly State.

Speaking on general foreign affairs, Signor Tittoni said the Baia interview, and the patriotic demonstrations occasioned by the glorious fiftieth anniversary of their national resurrection, were fresh proofs of their excellent relations with the friendly nations, England and France. In the same way the Brindisi interview and the cordial telegrams exchanged between the Emperors of Germany and Austria and the King of Italy had demonstrated the unshakable solidity of the Triple Alliance. There was no question of renewing it by anticipation. There was no motive for not awaiting its proper time of expiry, for the relations of the Allied States were inspired by most complete mutual confidence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Southern Army Orders.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Captain W. Scott, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, attached to the 125th Napier's Rifles, dated 22nd February.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.—Major C. O. O. Tanner, Double Company Commander, to be Officiating Second-in-Command, vice Major H. P. E. Parker, reverted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Captain H. L. Pritchard, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Rawalpindi to Bannu Division.

Major A. Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment vice Colonel Carnegy, appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division.

Captain Richey, No. 16 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to 27th Mountain Battery at Bhamo.

Lieutenant C. A. Bird, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 1st Sappers and Miners.

Captain Coke, 22nd Cavalry, is appointed Registration Officer, Darjeeling.

Brigadier General Keir, Commanding the Allahabad Brigade, has proceeded on leave for 3½ months.

Colonel Macan, Cameronians, officiates in Command of the Brigade.

Lieut. Money, Officiating Asst. Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, reverts this month to Regimental duty.

Major W. S. Eardley-Howard, from leave, is posted to be Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee.

MAJOR-GENERAL MAHON will take up command of the Lucknow Division next month. He has nominated Barrett, 15th Hussars, as his Aide-de-

THE MURDERS IN LONDON.

CHARGE AGAINST MADAR LAL.

Prisoner Claims Justification.

A SUPPORTER OF ANARCHY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

In the proceedings against Madar Lal to-day, the prosecution showed that the prisoner purchased a revolver in January and had since practised regularly at a revolver range.

Madar Lal asserted that he was a patriot, working for the emancipation of the Motherland. He objected to the word "murder," saying that the deed was perfectly justified. The English would have done the same if the Germans came to England. He characterised a witness named Sinha, as a traitor to his country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A *Statesman's* special cablegram, dated London, July, 9, says :—Verendrenath Chattopadhyaya writes an astounding letter to the *Times*, supporting the protest made by the young Indian law student, Savarkar, at the meeting of Indians called to express abhorrence at the murder of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie and held in Caxton Hall on Monday night. Chattopadhyaya adds that coercion will drive India headlong to destruction. If England still believes she is there in the interests of humanity she will be disillusioned earlier than she thinks.

The catalogue of coming assassinations, he says, will probably be a long one and the responsibility for its length will have to be laid at the door of those who, instead of espousing the cause of Indian freedom, wish to hold India in the interests of Britain.

The Police are acting in the matter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 10.

At a largely attended meeting of the Lingayat Mahajan Sabha of Sholapur, Rao Saheb M. B. Warad presiding, it was resolved that the meeting regarded with feelings of great regret and digust the dastardly murders of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka by the maniac Madan Lal Dhingra and also that the meeting tenders its respectful sympathies to the bereaved families in the heavy affliction which has so unexpectedly fallen on them.

THE GOVERNOR AND SIR W. CURZON-WYLLIE.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, paid a visit to the Servants of India Society on Thursday afternoon at 4-15 p.m. and was received by Mr. Gokhale and the other members.

After being shown over the buildings of the Society the residential quarters of members and the Library, His Excellency addressed a few words to the members. He began by saying that, before speaking on the subject of the Society, he must say a word about the dastardly murder of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca. He was sure the members of the Society would join in condemning the foul deed in the strongest terms. He had known Sir William personally. He had rarely met a greater friend of India and of Indians than Sir William had been. Indian students greatly needed to be befriended in England and helped in regard to their studies and ways of life. It was sad that Sir William's life should have been cut short just as he was entering on a career of special usefulness in that direction. It was most unfortunate that his kindness and sympathy should have been rewarded with murder. His Excellency felt, no doubt, that the sympathies of the members of the Society as well as his own went forth to the bereaved families of Sir William Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca and also to that of the miserable assassin. Mr. Gokhale had, in speaking of the outrage the other day, expressed a hope that Indian students in England would not be condemned indiscriminately on account of this outrage. It seemed possible to His Excellency that the more ignorant classes at home might for a time regard Indian students with dislike and suspicion. But the country as a whole would keep its head cool. Englishmen in India would not suffer the incident to alter their relations with Indians, and the Government of India might be fully trusted to go on with the reforms as though nothing had happened. His Excellency agreed with Mr. Gokhale that, though Government had taken measures to safeguard Indian students from unwholesome influences, their endeavours could not bear much fruit unless they receive the hearty co-operation of the students themselves and of their parents and guardians and the general public. He hoped that when the members of the Society entered upon their mission, they would exert their influence with parents and impress on them the importance of keeping their sons from all harmful influences.

His Excellency then turned to what he called a pleasanter subject, viz. the Society. He said its aims were most lofty, pure and noble, and he was sure that its members would do much valuable service to the country if they kept to the lines laid down by Mr. Gokhale. He greatly appreciated the importance attached to thorough study and systemstic training as the basis of public work. Geniuses has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains. His Excellency knew many painstaking men who could not be called geniuses, but one thing was certain, that no genius ever accomplished a great and good work who did not take pains. It was a common idea that anybody could speak and write on any subject without taking the trouble to acquire accurate knowledge in regard to it. His Excellency first took the instance of plague inoculation. No one, he said, had a right to speak with authority on that subject unless he was familiar with the experimeats conducted at Parel, and even with the previous and independent researches of a Russian doctor, which confirmed them. The theory that the rat-flea was a carrier of plague had been scientifically established and such figures as those collected last year with great care by Mr. Gokhale in Poona with corresponding figures coming from many other places, showed conclusively that though inoculation might not be a complete preventive, it afforded a high measure of protection from the plague. His Excellency then enforced the need of accurate knowledge and patient study by instancing the question of Swadeshi. There was the wise and patriotic Swadeshi which Government always helped and would always help. There was also the other Swadeshi which was foolish, and which did nothing but preach the indiscriminate eschewing of all foreign articles. As examples of the former, His Excellency referred to the great mill-industry of Bombay and the leather-industry of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, which had demonstrated the possibility of making good leather in this climate. Another example was to be seen in the paper mill of Poona, the products of which the Government were glad to purchase. It was painful to see meetings held at which inexperienced men communicated wrong impressions to the people. Sugar, for instance, was an article, the full demand of which could never be supplied by India, even though Government were increasing the production by irrigation. Why then should people be denied the use of foreign sugar? Criticism was easy; what pained him was that it should so often be undertaken without thought or study. Politics comprehended the art and method of governing. Politics, therefore, required long and serious study, and His Excellency said from his experience, Government was a most responsible and difficult task especially so in these days.

In conclusion, he repeated his appreciation of the objects of the Society, and assured the members that he would take great interest in its progress and wished it the best success. He believed that the Servants of India, by dedicating their lives to the good of their country and striving after the high ideals set before them, will attain both success and happiness.

Mr. Gokhale briefly thanked the Governor for his visit, after which His Excellency took tea with the members and spent some time in conversing informally with some of them. His Excellency took his departure at 5-30 p. m.

LORD KITCHENER AND AUSTRALIA.

A Hearty Acceptance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that Lord Kitchener has cabled : "It gives me pleasure to accept your invitation, I shall be glad to have the opportunity of meeting the men who served under me in South Africa. I will help the Commonwealth with any advice I can give."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Lord Kitchener has received and has accepted the invitation of the Commonwealth of Australia to visit that Colony.

His Excellency attends the manœuvres in Japan in October and November and will not improbably be in Australia in January, his tour possibly afterwards taking him to New Zealand, America and Canada.

He will no doubt advise the Australian Government in connection with their new scheme of General Military Service.

ANARCHIST AS TSAR'S GUARDIAN.

Extraordinary Discovery.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 10.

A sensation has been caused in France by the revelation, which was confirmed by M. Clemenceau yesterday, that the State Councillor M. Harting, who was to be a member of the Tsar's entourage on the forthcoming visit to Cherbourg, is identical with the Russian, convicted in Paris in 1890 for an alleged dynamite conspiracy, against the Tsar Alexander.

M. Harting has since been Chief of the Russian Secret Police in Paris. He will now be prohibited from entering France, and his name has been removed from the Legion of Honour.

THE CLEVELAND BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Samuel Returned.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been re-elected for the Cleveland Division on his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He polled 6,296 votes against 5,325 obtained by the Unionist candidate Mr. Lewis.

[At the last General Election Mr. Samuel was returned unopposed.]

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gandhi in London.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived in London.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said he had come to see whether something could not be done to relieve the acute suffering of Indians in the Transvaal.

GERMAN FINANCIAL REFORM.

Imperial Expedience.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The German Reichstag has finally adopted the financial reforms.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, who is regarded as Prince von Bulow's successor, justified Government's surrender to Conservatives and Centre on the ground of Imperial expediency.

Prince von Bulow gave a farewell banquet to the Foreign Office Staff last night.

EARTHQUAKES IN EUROPE.

Panic at Marseilles.

LONDON, JULY 11.

Renewed earthquake shocks occurred in Southern France, last evening. The inhabitant's of Marseilles and Toulon were seized with panic. Damage done was however slight.

DEATH OF LORD RIPON.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Ripon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

At its meeting yesterday, the Senate of the Calcutta University passed a resolution, expressing deep regret at the death of the Marquis of Ripon, its former Chancellor. The resolution was carried in silence.

The People's Free Reading Room and Library was closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Lord Ripon, the former popular Viceroy of India.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between D. Runciman Boyd, Ph.D., D.Sc., and Marion, second daughter of Colonel Edward Persse, Madras Army, Bevois Hill, Southampton.

SUFFRAGETTES IN COURT.

Magistrate Advises Appeal.

PETITIONS AND THE PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

Mrs. Pankhurst and another suffragette, who were arrested in connection with the disturbances outside the Parliament on the 29th ultimo, have been sentenced to pay a fine of £5, or to undergo one month's imprisonment in default of payment.

The Magistrate, however, advised them to appeal on a legal point. They maintain that they are entitled to petition the King through the Premier, and to present the petition to the latter personally, and that the Police are not entitled to obstruct.

The rest of those arrested on the 29th were remanded indefinitely with the exception of those charged with throwing stones.

DUEL IN PARIS.

Minister Fights a Deputy.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A telegram from Paris states that M. Caillaux, the Minister for Finance, and M. Bos, a former Deputy, fought a duel this afternoon. Shots were twice exchanged without result. The cause of the duel was a political dispute, culminating in M. Bos assaulting M. Caillaux in the lobbies.

FIRE IN A FRENCH ARSENAL.

Very Heavy Damages.

LONDON, JULY 10.

A fire has occurred in the gun and torpedo stores of the Cherbourg Arsenal. The Garrison was called out to fight the flames and saved the Arsenal. The damage amounts to several millions of francs.

MOORS KILL SPANIARDS.

Stern Fighting.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Four Spanish labourers in the Riff country have been killed by Moors. A Spanish punitive column engaged the tribesmen in a severe fight, losing forty killed and wounded before capturing the fort, which was desperately defended. Melilla has been put in a state of defence.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Senate's Action Condemned.

LONDON JULY 10.

Advices from Washington state that the House of Representatives has decided to submit the Tariff Bill to a conference of both Houses, after a heated debate in which the Senate was denounced for violating republican pledges.

The Senate has made 847 amendments to the Representatives Bill, most of them being increases in the tariff.

SCOTTISH COAL TRADE.

National Strike Attempted.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Scottish Miners' Executive has recommended a strike on the 26th instant, provided that, a general stoppage of work in the United Kingdom can be arranged. The matter will be submitted to the British Federation on the 15th instant.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Yorkshire has beaten Leicester by three wickets. Sussex has beaten Derby at Brighton by an innings and 274 runs.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Players have beaten the Gentlemen at the Oval by 64 runs.

The match between Eton and Harrow at Lord's was abandoned.

The Australians have beaten Worcester at Worcester by an innings and 112.

Lancashirehas beaten Notts at Manchester by ten wickets.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Russia's Intervention Resented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

News received in India from the Persian Gulf, states that all the Nationalist Anjumans at the various ports are in sympathy with the Bakhtiari movement on Teheran. They apparently resent the Russian interference, though it is difficult to see how this could have been avoided, as neither the Shah nor the Nationalist leader can guarantee the maintenance of order in Northern Persia.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

Draft Despatch Ready.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The Sub-Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council have now finished their labours on the Reform Scheme and the draft despatch is ready for the consideration of the whole Council. It should be sent home a fortnight hence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

Mr. A. Butterworth is put on special duty in connection with the Reform Scheme. Mr. W. Francis has been appointed Local and Municipal Secretary. Hitherto Mr. Butterworth was Collector at the Madura District and Mr. Francis was Collector in the Nilgiris.

DEPORTATIONS AND REFORMS.

Jealousy of Mahomedans.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 11.

At a meeting of the Indian Association on Friday resolutions were passed reiterating an emphatic protest against the deportation of nine Bengali gentlemen without trial or charge and condemning the detention of deportees in cells and the improper and inadequate arrangements for food and exercise which told severely on the health of some of them. The Association considers that immediate release is absolutely necessary.

A second resolution views with apprehension the action of the Government of India inviting certain Mahomedan gentlemen to conferences of the purpose of discussing the details of the Reform Scheme to the exclusion of other communities which the Association thinks gives rise to grave discontent among the other communities and asks Government to give them an opportunity in public to discuss the details of the scheme before they are finally settled.

TAXATION IN LAHORE.

Proposed Mulcting of Visitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 10.

At a special meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee to-day the question of the Lahore quit tax was considered. Some time ago a suggestion was made that the tax should be imposed on passengers booking from and to Lahore at the rate of four, three of two annas and one anna, on each first, second, intermediate and third class passenger, respectively. The purport of the quit tax was primarily to ease the octroi taxation in the city which would be reduced by the amount equal to the sum raised by the imposition. The question was referred to the local Government which recently intimated its approval of the quit tax subject to the following alterations :—That rates should be four annas, one anna, six pies and three pies respectively and that the area of exemptions should be thirty-five miles from Lahore.

It was resolved by the majority that the proposal should be dropped. In support of this resolution it was pointed out that the tax would be extremely unpopular and further more people wishing to evade it could do so very easily by booking from or to stations just outside Lahore. In the third place the relief to the octroi taxation would be hardly worth while going to the trouble of putting a new tax into operation or of keeping it in operation when once started.

THE INDUS EROSION.

Position at Rohri.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The position at Rohri is becoming very serious. Four ballast trains are on the spot and five thousand men and donkeys are working day and night putting down ballast to resist the encroachment of the Indus but the water has now risen well up the railway embankment which is holding it up from spreading eastwards upon the diversion embankment. Should these two embankments be swept away the fear is not only lest the canal works should be breached, but lest the river itself should change its course and deserting its existing channel, sweep down in a devastating flood across the country to the east of the Kotri-Rohri Railway. It is to prevent this that the N.-W. Railway authorities are now straining every nerve.

The main current is not more than a hundred feet away from the line. The embankment itself is a very strong one and if it goes there is still a second line of defence two thousand feet back from the river in the diversion embankment which will also be held strongly, but place is likely to cause anxiety for some time to come.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Decreasing Grazing Areas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

A Conference has been summoned, and is to meet early next month at Lucknow, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, to consider the entire question of the supply of cattle and of dairy produce. For some time the attention of the Government has been directed to the fact that the grazing areas in the United Provinces have been continuously decreasing. And it is hoped the Conference may be able to suggest remedies for an evil which may seriously affect agricultural prosperity if allowed to continue.

A QUESTION OF CONTEMPT.

Munsiff's Order Set Aside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

A Bengali Pleader, named Basanta, was fined Rs. 10 the other day by the Munsiff of Comilla, also a Bengali, for contempt of Court in persisting in filing a petition when the Court was busy with other work. The Judge yesterday found the Munsiff had acted contrary to law and ordered the fine to be refunded. This decision, says the Comilla correspondent of the *Bengalee*, has given universal satisfaction.

THE LYALLPUR RAILWAY BREACH.

Through Running Restored.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, JULY 10.

Through running for passenger trains has been restored across the breach on the Lyallpur Railway, but the line is not yet re-opened for goods traffic.

FROM the 26th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 2 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 22 Native Christians, 328 Hindus and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 413. The death-rate was 42·1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·2. The deaths are thus classified :—Small-pox, 1; fevers, 128; bowel complaints, 66; and other causes, 218.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

Suggested Compromise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 10.

The Rajah of Mahmudabad has submitted an important memorandum to the Viceroy, dealing with Mahomedan representation on the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The proposal to give Mahomedans the first seats only shows, he says, a grave misconception of the needs of Mahomedans. He continues: "Mahomedans should send one representative from every province, that is six in all now, and when the Central Provinces has a Council of its own, one from these also, making seven. In addition to the six elected members one seat should be assigned by nomination to the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan, which are essentially Mahomedan Provinces, but not sufficiently advanced for the elective system to be introduced." These questions of the representation of landholders is not free from difficulty, says the Raja. There are apprehensions that Mahomedan landholders preponderate in the Punjab and since Hindu landholders will not be able to hold their own against the Mahomedans in elections, to protect the interests of the Hindu landholders and give proper representation to both communities, he suggests that the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam where the Hindu landholders are in excess of the Mahomedans, and Bombay and the Punjab where the conditions are the reverse, may elect a Mahomedan and a Hindu alternately. This would give the Mahomedan landholders two seats permanently on the Imperial Council with the benefit of participation in the mixed elections. The great advantage this method presents is that it is marked by a true spirit of compromise and the interests of both classes of landholders can be represented without giving rise to racial jealousy. According to the scheme outlined the total strength of the Mahomedan members on the Imperial Council would be, United Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab, Bombay, Madras, and Bengal six; elected by landholders of Bombay, Punjab, Eastern Bengal the United Provinces two; nominated from the Frontier Provinces one; total nine and after the establishment of a Council in the Central Provinces ten.

EDUCATION AND MAHOMEDAN LADIES.

Increasing Interest Displayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 10.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* learns that the Begum of Bhopal has increased the State aid given to the Nadwatululama, Lucknow, from Rs. 600 per year to Rs. 800 and that the Begum of the Nawab Nurulhasan Khan of Lucknow, son of the late Nawab Syed Saddiqhasan has started a ladies' subscription fund for affording financial help to this institution. The *Telegraph* says the increasing interest displayed by Mahomedan ladies in the cause of education is a promising sign of the times and augurs well for the future of Indian Mussulmans.

THE JARKAND RIVER.

Supposed Source Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JULY. 10.

ON the 15th of June Dr. T. J. Hongsteff. Dr. Arthur Neve and Lieut. A. M. Slingsby, 56th Rifles, crossed the Saltoro Pass, about 18,700 feet, after five days' glacier travelling. They found themselves on a huge glacier flowing in a general south-easterly direction for a distance of more than 25 miles. They believe that this will probably turn out to be the source of Jarkand River. This great Trans-frontier glacier appeared to originate in the direction of the Gusharbrum Peaks and in this direction was seen a saddle which presumably communicates with Younghusband's Urdok Glacier in the Oprang Valley. The Saltoro Pass has never before been crossed by Europeans and almost certainly by no natives during the last century. Some very high peaks considered to be the south-eastern extremity of the Azhil Range, were measured.

ALLEGED ASSISTANCE IN A MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Jetoo Roy, who arrived the other day in Calcutta from Easter Bengal, was arrested by the police here on a warrant from Madraspur, on a charge of aiding and abetting a murder. He will be sent to Madraspur in due course.

PILOTAGE VESSELS IN BOMBAY.

Steamer Chartered by the Port Trust.

AFTER the loss of two of their Pilot Schooners it is pleasing to know that the Port Trustees have decided to employ for the rest of the monsoon season a steamer for the men who have to bring into port the enormous mass of shipping coming to Bombay. This is certainly a step in the right direction, although, as far as is known, but a tentative measure. The steamer which has been chartered is the s.s. "Juba," a vessel of, roughly, 200 tons burthen with ample accommodation for the necessary number of pilots on what as known as the "outer" station. The "Juba" was, not long ago, employed in the South African trade and was then taken over by a firm dealing in Mangalore tiles for the purpose of conveying tiles made in Mangalore to this port. At the present season of the year this trade is at a standstill, so it may be reasonably supposed that the Port Trust have taken advantage of the opportunity to charter her during her period of non-employment. By employing the "Juba," the Trustees have, in a way, recognised the principle that steam should supplant sail for pilotage purposes.

The No. 2 Schooner is still working but will be put away when she is relieved by the "Juba" probably in the course of the present week. The latter will do the pilotage work during the rest of the monsoon and after that we suppose No. 2 Schooner will be sent to the Outer Station again. She can now only be regarded as a fair weather vessel, for it must be borne in mind that she is almost on the shady side of forty.

THE ancient custom in the Army of "crying down the credit" has been abolished and an official notification in the local papers will be substituted when occasion demands. Formerly, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, when a battalion came to a new station a non-commissioned officer and a drummer were sent out to notify the public that debt contracted by the soldiers would be at the risk of the creditors. A soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for civil debt.

BOMBAY'S NEW THEATRE.

Laying of the Foundation Stone.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Grand Opera House, Chowpatti, which is to accommodate Mr. Maurice Bandmann's companies when in future they visit Bombay, was successfully performed on Saturday afternoon by Brigadier-General Barter. There was a representative gathering, although on account of the heavy rain, which fell during the afternoon, it was somewhat restricted in numbers. In the absence of Mr. Bandmann in England the guests were received by Mr. F. Mitchell, his Bombay Manager, and all were comfortably accommodated under a large shelter of wood and canvas which had been erected for the occasion. Mr. Justice Beaman presided and with him on the raised platform in the centre were General Barter, Colonel and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. James Macdonald, Colonel Foreman and others.

Mr. J. F. Karaka, one of the gentlemen who are financing the undertaking, gave a description of the proposed building, such as has already been published in our columns. He remarked that it would seat in all one thousand persons and it was confidently expected that the generous support of the Bombay play-going public would ensure a succession of high class European companies occupying its boards almost throughout the year.

Mr. Justice Beaman made a lengthy address, in which he remarked that he was as much surprised as flattered when Mr. Bandmann invited him to preside on this interesting occasion. He had figured in Bombay in connection with many enterprises and on many platforms, but this was something in the nature of a novelty. He felt that like all other great modern public men, statesmen, politicians, company-promoters, preachers, teachers, makers of patent pills, or inventors of new religions, it was a grand opportunity of appearing on a public occasion, and that he would be doing himself an injustice if he did not grasp it, and enable himself to appear once more prominently before, he trusted, the appreciating eye of Bombay and thus add a new zest to the reading of his daily paper. (Laughter). He also felt a certain coyness when he reflected that like most other great teachers and preachers, he was singularly fitted by a catholic ignorance of his subject, to do it the fullest justice. When he looked upon this large, fashionable and representative gathering he could not help thinking, that it showed the great interest which Bombay took in theatre-going, and in the erection of such a theatre as this was to be. It also augured well for the success of this undertaking although he must own that about fifteen minutes before he had felt it would be more appropriate were he to devote his energies to the laying of the keel of an ark rather than to the foundation stone of a threatre. Bernard Shaw, he believed, recently sought to prove in the columns of the daily press that the drama was the most powerful and effective factor in modern civilization. Restricting the theatre, as no doubt Mr. Shaw would like to restrict it, solely to the production of his own plays, he believed they might find some difficulty in pronouncing whether Bernard Shaw's drama or the Board school were the greater civilizing factor. For his own part he would hesitate to give an opinion, for he was really in doubt which was the less educative, Shaw or the Board school. (Laughter). They in Bombay had now before them an enterprise which was intended to bring to them a higher class of drama and opera than they had yet been familiar with. The complaint was some times made that the modern tendency of dramatic art was not always to deal with ideals, but that its themes were often unpleasant. That he feared must always be true as long as the drama fulfilled its true function to mirror actual life. It proper duty was to set before the audience concentrated pictures, tense and throbbing with elemental passions of the vicissitudes of life. While it revealed the depths it must also point to the heights. Its function was to be catholic and comprehensible, it did not pick and choose. There were dark shades as well as light shades in life and the object of the highest class of dramatic art must be to point out the awful perils which attend the path to the mountain height while it also pointed to the glorious visions which at the summit awaited the strong and victorious. They were now at the outset of a movement to bring within their own reach a higher force of dramatic art. Mr. Bandmann's name was one which had long been peculiar to the play-going public. He had been sending companies to the East for 35 years. It required no little optimism for a London Manager to build a theatre in Bombay. But Mr. Bandmann was a splendid optimist. He had at the moment no less than five companies travelling through the East, and he was now building an opera house which was to be the house of many a theatrical enterprise in the future. There was a tendency in Bombay for everyone to grouse at things theatrical and to say of every play, "Oh, you should have seen it in London." That was all very well, it was very fine to see plays in London but if they wanted a higher class of performance in Bombay they must pay for it. If they were willing to pay the price they would certainly get it. Still he believed if they had the finest possible company in Bombay there was not a single Englishman who would admit for a moment that it was as good as a Surrey-side performance in London. (Laughter). He hoped in conclusion that artistic and pecuniary success would crown this, Mr. Bandmann's enterprise. (Applause).

The foundation stone was then laid by Brigadier-General Barter and beneath it was placed the customary glass jar containing copies of the local papers, a programme of the proceedings and coins.

The stone was inscribed as follows: —"This cornerstone was laid by Brigadier General Barter, C.V.O., C.B., 10th July, 1909." The trowel which the General used was a handsome piece of work, supplied by Messrs. Marcks and Co. It had a an ivory handle, and the large blade was beautifully engraved. It bore the following words. "This trowel was used by Brigadier-General Barter C. Barter, C.V.O., C.B., to lay the foundation stone of the Grand Opera House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 10th July, 1909, A.D."

General Barter said he was glad to have the opportunity to express the pleasure it gave him to do his best in a humble way to inaugurate a scheme which must prove to the great benefit of the inhabitants of Bombay. The erection of a building such as this, which would be devoted to lyric art, must show its effect in refinement and culture, and prove the powerful influence of all good drama. It would, however, do something more than that, for at the gates of lyric art must meet a multitude of many races, without a shadow of rancour or ill-feeling, men of all nationalities and all races, and all political views, and if music had the influence, which was attributed to it of refining and soothing all ill-fitting opinions, then this house in which lyric art would find its home would work for the high accord of feeling amongst men and the advancement of more humane civilization. For this reason as well as for the æsthetic benefits which Mr Bandmann offered to the community, this theatre was worthy of all support, and it rested with them to prove in a material way, not only by sympathetic interest but by practical methods, that their sympathies were with Mr. Bandmann in his undertaking. From what he had seen of plans, and, from what he had read, the building would be thoroughly fit to take its place among the many beautiful edifices of the city. They must congratulate Mr. Bandmann, on having found such an excellent site, convenient of access both from Malabar Hill and the Fort. While it was so centrally situated it was removed from all noisy and objectionable surroundings. It was accessible by main thoroughfares and close at hand were other methods of public transit. He was asked by Mr. Bandmann to say that he would shortly present "An Englishman's Home." He gladly made that announcement because as a soldier, he naturally took an interest in a subject, dealing with a possible invasion of England, and also because of the startling effects which the production of the play had on recruiting for the Territorial Forces. He hoped that in Bombay the play might induce others to take their share in maintaining the common vital cause of order and security. (Applause.) Finally he offered Mr. Bandmann their hearty and sincere good wishes for a successful issue to his scheme and for a long and prosperous career of the Grand Opera House. (More applause.)

Colonel Forman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bandmann, and also to Mr. Justice Beaman and General Barter, and this having been carried, the proceedings closed. Refreshments were then served.

A MAN named Jairam Lalji, described as the Manager of the Maharaja of Tikari, committed suicide on Wednesday at the Sealdah Railway Hotel by swallowing arsenic. He is said to be in pecuniary difficulties.

THE LATE LORD RIPON.

His Farewell to India.

LORD RIPON, whose death is announced by Reuter, left India in December 1884 after completing five years as Viceroy of this country. Writing of his career, after alluding to the Ilbert Bill, this journal wrote : Lord Ripon's administration can be judged apart from the incident of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act. When thus viewed, and the one disturbing medium eliminated from the retrospect, it will be seen that the prestige and influence of the European community were never brought in the slightest way in question by any of the measures of the late administration. Our Calcutta brethren might indeed object that the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter to the Acting Chief Justiceship during the absence of Sir Richard Garth was a step calculated to abase European pride, and exalt that of the educated Baboo. The fact that this statement has been repeatedly put forward, and is sufficient to dispose for ever of the claims of the late Government to patriotism and worth, shows plainly enough the pass to which Calcutta public opinion has been brought by its instructors and leaders. Mr. Mitter was the senior puisne judge, and to have put a junior over his head for the short period of Sir R. Garth's absence would have been invidious to a degree. There is no doubt whatever that the active organization of the agitation which broke out in March last year in Calcutta was undertaken by certain members of the Calcutta Bar, with the concurrence of certain judges of the Calcutta Bench, to avenge that special grievance ; that grievance and another—the cutting down of the salaries of the future puisne judges on the Calcutta Bench to the vulgar level which is deemed sufficient for judges in Bombay and Madras. The intensity and violence of the agitation, ones it was set on foot, were due to local causes into the nature of which we need not stop now to inquire. It had nothing whatever to do with the one great measure which had up to that time been introduced by Lord Ripon's Government. The local self-government scheme was not viewed with any disfavour by non-official Europeans. They regarded it for the most part with indifference. Those who gave the matter thought admitted that it would be as well to induce the communities in each locality to take a share in the administration of their affairs, to vote rates, to make roads, to clean the streets, and not to look to the Sirkar for everything that had to be done. Many officials, it is true, felt hurt at an assumption which seemed to underlie certain phrases in the Government Resolution, that local work would be better done by local agency than by official. It was imagined in some quarters that a clean sweep of the old system, was in contemplation, and that revolutionary municipalities would reduce everything to chaos. This notion was dispelled when it was found that each local Government was to draw up a scheme suitable to the wants and faculties of its own province, a wide latitude being allowed in dealing with special circumstances. No one now imagines that the local self-government scheme means the organization of anarchy throughout the country. The importance and usefulness of the officials are perhaps more fully recognised than before, and a great mass of distasteful work has been lifted from overladen shoulders, to be carried on by an unpaid agency, which will grow more competent and resourceful as time gives experience and self-confidence.

There is really nothing else to be found in the measures for which the administration of Lord Ripon was answerable which can be accused by the most whole-souled adversary of a tendency to diminish the influence or prestige of the European element in India. On the contrary, there is a whole class of measures which has a direct tendency to add to the prestige and to strengthen the influence of that element. The unremitting exertions to promote the development of the Indian railway system meant, under one aspect, an increase of the amount of British capital invested in the country, and an augmented number of European employes. The abandonment of the last of the cotton duties, which we always held to be a fiscal mistake, had certainly no tendency to diminish the amount of the transactions of the European import houses. The labours of the Education Commission, which were at one time looked forward to with apprehension, were so directed that they did not, as was feared and hoped, result in the curtailment of the higher education, which is English, to the profit of the primary which is vernacular, the interests of both being equally cared for. On the frontier the measures taken have impressed friends and enemies by their vigour and comprehensiveness. Quetta has been strengthened, the neighbouring country explored ; Kandahar flanked ; the Zhob Valley secured by a force larger than that which Lord Wolseley moves to Khartoum ; strategic railways have been pushed on. Upon a dispassionate review of the whole course of an energetic administration, it becomes evident that its mission has been, on the whole, one of appeasement and reconciliation so far as the population at large is concerned, while it has actually widened the basis of European influence in the country by bringing into existence a feeling of active loyalty to the Government. It was a matter of vague surmise not so long ago whether there was a public opinion of any kind in this country. So far as it was supposed to exist at all, most people regarded it as hostile to the Government, and indeed as altogether irreconcilable. If a self-confident prophet had at that time predicted that the latent opinion of the vast community could be evoked by the personal qualities of a single Viceroy, and that through some magic it could be converted into a political factor on the side of the administration, people would have pronounced the very idea of such a miracle preposterous. But that is precisely what has been done. Whether for good or for evil, there is now a factor in the affairs of this great Empire which was unknown before, and must henceforth be taken thought of by whatever Viceroy sets foot on these shores. There is now a recognized public opinion in India, and it can never be ignored. We shall be the less alarmed at this portent, when we see that it is quite possible to have as the price of its recognition, within fair and reasonable limits, the good-will and intelligence of the country enlisted on the side of the Government. The habit of loyalty will grow. We have educated the new leaders of native society above the ancient level, we have educated them above the Russian level. They will never willingly exchange the free and conciliatory rule of a British Government, such as it presents itself to them in its latest aspect, for either the old anarchy, or the more hopeless tyranny of Russian repression. The part which Lord Ripon has had in effecting a great political evolution in the Indian mind may not yet be fully appreciated, but it will be better understood as transient impatience at the novelty and apparent temerity of some of the measures which have marked his administration passes away. The fact that it has been his fortune to rally to the Government the sympathy and loyalty of a population hitherto supposed to be hopelessly sullen and irreconcilable, of itself suffices to justify the epithet of illustrious, applied to his Viceroyalty by his distinguished successor. When he stepped on shore less than five years ago, the Indian problem was universally regarded as being far more complicated and difficult than that of Ireland, or of South Africa. That is not the impression now. Mr. Gladstone would be only too happy to welcome a Viceroy from Ireland or a High Commissioner from the Cape, who could give so good an account of his stewardship as that which the ex-Governor-General takes with him from India.

LORD RIPON'S FAREWELL.

On eve of his departure from Bombay Lord Ripon, replying to numerous valedictory addresses, said :—Any man, gentlemen, might justly be proud of the appreciation of his policy, of the approval of his measures, which after four-and-half years of arduous government have been afforded by the occurrences of this morning. Your approval, as manifested in these addresses, needs no development or explanation from me ; but nevertheless I would ask you to bear with me while I touch upon some of the many questions to which these addresses allude. When first I came to India, war existed between England and Afghanistan and it was the first duty of my government to bring that contest to an early and an honourable conclusion. The policy of those whom I represented was to secure, if possible upon our north-western frontier a strong, a friendly and an independent Afghanistan. Gentlemen, I think, we may fairly claim that, in a large measure at all events, that object has been attained. (Cheers.) We could not have a more marked proof that the Government of the present ruler of Afghanistan is strong than that which has been just afforded by the peaceful and successful march of a small body of British officers and British troops through some of the most outlying districts of the Afghanistan Kingdom, and

some of the most turbulent tribes that acknowledge the sway of the Amir. I need not say that Afghanistan has recovered perfect independence in regard to her internal administration, and I can assure you that our relations with that country were never, at any time, in a more friendly and cordial condition than they are at the present moment. (Cheers.) Since the Afghan war was brought to a conclusion complete tranquillity has reigned in India with a few unimportant exceptions with which the Government has known how to deal promptly and firmly; and with peace without and tranquility within, we were able at an early period of my administration to fulfil a pledge which I gave in this city to the Bombay Corporation in 1880. (Cheers.) I told them that it was my earnest desire to devote the attention of my Government to those works of internal improvement which that Corporation then brought prominently under my notice. (Cheers.) And foremost among those internal questions stood prominently forward

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE.

In 1880 much discredit had been thrown on Indian finance—a discredit in a great degree unfounded and unjust; and I am bound to say, as I have alluded to that state of things, that I can find no proof of the truth and the validity of the very grave charges which were brought at one time in that respect against the Government of my predecessor and especially against Sir John Strachey. At all events, it was the earnest effort of my honourable friend, Sir Evelyn Baring and myself—(loud cheers) —yes, gentlemen, you are right to cheer the name of Sir Evelyn Baring—(renewed cheers)—for India never had a truer friend nor an abler servant—it was our effort to restore public confidence in the soundness of Indian finance; and I think I may justly claim that in that effort we have succeeded, and we succeeded, in doing so while at the same time we made a larger remission of taxation than had been made at any previous period of Indian history. The rumours which were abroad about Indian finance have been dispelled. Taxation has been largely reduced, and the Famine Insurance Fund has been placed upon a sound and secure footing. Gentlemen, I rejoice to observe that in many of your addresses you have spoken with gratitude of the reduction of the salt duty. (Cheers.) There have been those who have pretended that that reduction has conferred no benefit upon the country; but hard dry facts are there to contradict that statement, because the revenue from salt is rapidly growing, and as it grows it shows that the consumption must be increasing and that there must be more of that valuable commodity at the disposal of the poor. I look forward at no distant day to the time when the salt duty will have fully recouped itself—(cheers)—and then it will be in the power of my noble friend and successor to consider the propriety of a further reduction. Gentlemen, through God's mercy we have been spared during the four and a half years of my government from the grievous evils of famine. I believe that this Government was never at any previous period of its history so well able to cope with scarcity or famine as it is at the present moment. (Cheers).

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT

has formed the prominent topic in the address from the Vernacular Press in this Presidency. I have spoken upon this subject very recently, and as those nimble-fingered gentlemen who are good enough to take down my words send those words throughout the length and breadth of the country in a manner which may be—if the words are worth listening to—advantageous to the public, but sometimes embarrassing to the speaker when he has a great many speeches to make on the same topic—(laughter and cheers)—I will not detain you upon that subject, further than to say that I esteem it an honour to have had a hand in repealing that Act. (Renewed cheering.) I do not think that any man who watches with moderate care the signs of the times in India can fail to notice the increasing power of public opinion. (Cheers.) Now, that increasing power throws a growing responsibility upon you, gentlemen, who are connected with the press. You have a great deal to do with the formation of public opinion, and for the soundness of that opinion you may be very responsible. If you are thankful to me, as you tell me that you are, and as I believe, for the part that I have taken in striking off the fetters with which you were bound a few years ago, then the best reward that you can give me is to exercise your important and responsible function justly and wisely. (Loud cheers.) Nearly connected with the question of the freedom of the press is

THE GENERAL QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

Education, gentlemen, is a thorny subject—(laughter)—in every country in these days, and in India it is accompanied by difficulties of its own. It is therefore a source of the highest gratification to me to believe from the expressions of public opinion which have come under my notice that the Resolution the Government of India recently issued upon the subject has been received with general approval. Our policy in regard to it has been to give an impetus to primary education, which we desire to see spread more and more as funds and opportunities will permit through out the length and breadth of the land, to appeal to private munificence to come in and aid the Government in this great work, and at the same time to be ever careful to uphold and to advance higher education throughout the country. (Cheers.) I believe that in consequence of the labours of the Education Commission it has been in our power to lay down sound principles upon which primary education may be advanced in the future, and I am glad to say that in many parts of the country—in Poona, in Bombay, in Agra, in the Central Provinces, and elsewhere—the appeal which we have made to private aid and private assistance in this matter of education is receiving a cordial, and I trust a fruitful, response. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, there is one branch of education in respect of which I have been able to do much less than I should have liked, in which I feel a very deep interest, and that is female education. (Cheers.) The subject, we all know, is a difficult one. Many social considerations are mixed up with it, but it is very agreeable to me to perceive that it is attracting a large amount of attention among intelligent men in this country, and to observe the efforts which are being made at Poona and elsewhere for the establishment of efficient female schools. The difficulties of the question make it necessary that the Government of India should proceed with caution in regard to it. It is for you, gentlemen, to come forward, for you to shew the way to the Government, for you to prove what may be done for general acceptance, and then you will find every Indian Government ready enough to help you. (Cheers.) May I be permitted to say that everything which concerns the position of woman in India is of vital importance? (Renewed cheers.) The Government at the present moment can do little, you can do much; let me ask you earnestly to lay to heart that first of social problems. (More cheering.) Gentlemen, I cannot thank all the separate deputations, so numerous are they, which have appeared before me to-day—I cannot thank them separately, time would not permit it nor could my powers avail of it; but I must express the great pleasure with which I have learnt that some of these deputations have been really composed of actual cultivators of the soil. (Cheers.) I told you in 1880 the first object of my administration would be

TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF THE MASSES

of the people, and therefore it is pleasant indeed to see that those for whom I have laboured are here to tell me that my work has not been in vain. (Loud cheers.) I can assure you, the deputation from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Society of Madras, that I am deeply grateful for your presence here to-day—(cheers)—because it shows that you at least have rightly understood the real feelings of the Government of India, and that, in spite of the efforts that have been made to injure that Government in the minds of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population, you have seen and have rightly understood the real feelings by which we have been animated. (Loud and continued cheering). It might perhaps have been recollected that among one of the early measures of my Government was the issue of a Resolution for the promotion of education among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. "That Resolution was not received with perfect favour by a large portion of the native community. They criticised it somewhat sharply, but I persisted in it, because I believed that by it we were doing an act of justice to one portion of the community. Enlightened by the inquiries of that able man, Archdeacon Baly, whose services unluckily have been lost to India, we put forth measures which I hope will bear increasing fruit to the benefit of the community to which I am alluding. Then, gentlemen, there was another Resolution which was regarded, I will not say, so far as that goes, unjustly as it was calculated to interfere with the prospects of that community. I speak of what is known as the Roorkee Resolution. Well, the time has come when I may tell the whole truth of that story, and I will tell it now, because it will be told next Saturday in the "Government Gazette." For long years under successive Governments and for different parties the Secretary of State for India had been impressing upon the Government of India the untoward fact that there did not appear to be a single pure native of India among those who obtained guaranteed appointments from the College at Roorkee. The Secretaries of State, one after another, said—and I quite agree with them—that that was highly unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and they pressed upon us that measures should be taken to remedy it by confining those guaranteed appointments not to statutory natives of India, but no men of pure Asiatic blood alone. We were disinclined to take that step, because we were very reluctant to draw any distinction between those who under the law are styled natives of India, but we felt that a system which so worked as to prevent the great mass of people from obtaining any benefit from it was a system which could not be defended. And at last we came to the conclusion that we would follow the bidding of the Secretary of State, and in accordance with that we put out the Roorkee Resolution, yet at the same time we took other measures which we believed would be calculated to render it more easy for natives of India in the ordinary sense of the word to come in and have the advantages of education in that college. When that Resolution was published, we received many representations that it would work hardly to those whom is excluded from guaranteed appointments. We sent forward these representations, and we felt bound to tell the Secretary of State the thought there was much justice in them. But what, we added, was the real difficulty is in this: from a variety of circumstances the number of guaranteed appointments being competed for annually has greatly decreased and it is not possible to open these appointments freely to the whole classes of statutory natives of India without risking to exclude one portion of them or the other. Therefore, we said, the true remedy for that is to increase the number of appointments, and then you can restore free competition among those whom the law calls natives of India. (Cheers.) Well, it took some time to press our views upon the authorities in London, but we have at length succeeded in doing so; and next Saturday's "Gazette," while it will increase the total number of guaranteed appointments to be given away, will once more freely open them to all statutory natives of India. (Prolonged cheering.) It may be permitted to say one word with respect to the address from a very limited body, the address which was presented me by the Native Christians to-day. I heartily thank them for it, and for their recognition of the impartial character of my administration. This brief sketch, gentlemen, of the work which we have been doing during the last four-and-a-half years, does not cover the whole ground but it is, I think, sufficient to show that during that not very prolonged space of time good and substantial work has been accomplished by the Government with which I have been connected. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, you would be much mistaken if you were to attribute to me alone the work which has been done. Throughout the whole time of my Viceroyalty I have received valuable support from my colleagues of the Executive Council. I have always acted in closest intimacy and most friendly co-operation with them, and on this, as upon other occasions, tender them my warmest thanks. It is not to them alone that my hearty thanks are due; and now as I stand upon the western shores of India, and shall quit this land for ever in a few hours, the time has come when I must express my grateful acknowledgments to those members of both branches of the services, and of all ranks, from whom I have received valuable assistance in so many ways. (Cheers.) And first and foremost here I must tender those thanks to you, Sir James Fergusson (turning to the Governor (amid loud cheers) for the cordial assistance and support which you have given me. Even in the midst of all the gratifying circumstances of a day like this few words have been more pleasant than those in which you were pleased to recognise the friendly character of our relations. (Renewed cheers.) For that support in which your able colleagues have shared I shall feel ever grateful. I shall also recollect with gratitude the aid which many men throughout the country who have at heart the interests of the natives of this land as truly as I have myself, have afforded to me from day to day.

MY WORK IN INDIA—

not my work for India—I trust is done. Theirs will long continue and to them, under the control and guidance of that eminent, enlightened, and just statesman to whom it has been my great pleasure to hand over the administration, it is for you to turn. Having spoken of those with whom I have acted, I must say a word or two about those who have preceded me in the great office which I have had the honour to fill. The citizens of this great city in their address, for which I am so deeply grateful, used in the midst of their warm and friendly language some expressions which might seem to imply that they thought that I and I alone had brought into practical application principles which had hitherto been only observed in theory and formed part of solemn declarations. But, gentlemen, the principles upon which I have acted, and which were laid down more than fifty years ago by authority of Parliament, have guided the policy and directed the action of the most eminent of my predecessors. The work of each Viceroyalty necessarily differs with the varying circumstances of the time. The tasks to which I have addressed myself have been those which have come naturally before me in the course of public business, and I have dealt with them in the same spirit as that which inspired the acts of Charles Metcalfe and William Bentinck, of Lord Canning and Lord Mayor—(cheers),—of John Lawrence and Lord Northbrook, and which so justly won for them so large a share of the respect and the gratitude of the people of this country. (Loud cheers.)

THOSE GREAT PRINCIPLES

upon which the Charter Act of 1833 was framed, and in which I have a hereditary interest as the son of one of the authors and advocates of that Act (cheers.)—England can never abandon consistently with her own honour and with a due regard for her noble reputation. They will ever guide the steps of Indian Viceroys, and you may rest securely beneath the shade of their protection. Gentlemen, in past history men have at different periods set before themselves different ideals of good government. The greatest of Roman poets told his countrymen in words of glowing eloquence that it was their duty to create the habits of peace, to succour their subjects and to overthrow the proud. But according to my judgment, although that end was a noble and a high one, the aim of England ought to be nobler and higher still. It is true that she is bound in India to maintain unbroken peace, to succour the oppressed, and to restrain the proud, but she ought not to be satisfied, although undisturbed tranquillity reigns from Peshwur to Ceylon, and though her equal justice be enthroned throughout the land. If she is to fulfil the mighty task which God has laid upon her, and to interpret rightly the wondrous story of her Indian empire, she must bend her untiring energies and her iron will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrusted to her care—(enthusiastic cheering)—and to impart to them gradually more and more the richest gifts which she herself enjoys and to rule them not for her own aggrandisement, nor yet for the mere profit of her own people, but with a constant and unwearied endeavouring to promote their highest good. She is bound to labour, she must labour for their meterial advantage, but not for that alone; she must devote herself yet more to their intellectual development, to their political training—(cheers)—and to their moral elevation. It is thus, gentlemen, that I have understood the mission of England in India—(loud cheers.)—and it is in this spirit that I have endeavoured to discharge the arduous task which four years ago was entrusted to my care. (Renewed cheering.) I am of course only too well aware how little I have succeeded in reaching so high an ideal as this, but nevertheless I am not inclined to acquiesce in the criticism of those who say that during the term of my Viceroyalty no substantial work has been done. From that criticism I appeal to your verdict (cheers),—and with that verdict I shall rest content. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I have but one more duty to perform, and that is to tell you that I shall bear with me across the ocean those repeated expressions of deep and heartfelt loyalty towards our gracious Sovereign (loud cheers) which will be found in every address that I have received. I will lay them at the feet of the Queen-Empress as the tribute of her Indian children, and she will receive them with all the warm affection of her royal heart. I have no more to say to you gentlemen except once more to thank you from the bottom of my heart, and to assure you that so long as it shall please God to continue to me health and strength to take a part in public affairs, I shall always esteem it one of my foremost duties and my greatest pleasures to labour to do to the utmost of my power anything which may tend to promote the welfare of the people of this land (cheer)—from whom I have received so many proofs of attachment, and for whom I shall ever cherish a grateful and affectionate remembrance (Loud and continued cheering.)

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

On December 19, 1884, Lord Ripon at the Municipal Hall, after laying the foundation-stone, said:—The Corporation of Bombay was the first public body which welcomed me upon my arrival in India in the year 1880. I well remember that occasion, and I recollect how much I was struck by the address which I then received, and by the mien and bearing of those who presented it to me. Gentlemen, I was thereby led to make early inquiries into the constitution of your Corporation and the character of the work in which you were engaged. These inquiries soon convinced me that, at all events under favourable circumstances, the people of this country were well able to conduct the management of their own local affairs with credit to those who manage them and with advantage to their fellow-citizens. From that conviction arose in my mind the first conception of that policy for the farther development and extension of self-government which I, with the assistance of my colleagues, have since pursued. And I might say of you, without any invidious comparison with other cities, that, so far as I am concerned in this matter, you have been for me, according to the motto of your city, "Primus in India." (Cheers.) What I had seen and heard in Bombay led me to call for further information as to the extent and the working of municipal institutions throughout the country generally, and especially of those institutions which had in them the elective element. I soon discoverd that there was in regard to the spread of the powers and the constitution of institutions of that kind in this country great diversities and anomalies which appeared to me to be somewhat singular. I found, for instance, in the great Presidency of Bombay that outside this city no elective municipality at that time existed at all. I found that in Bengal outside Calcutta there were only three such municipalities, while in the North-West Provinces and Oude alone out of the 107 municipalities 72 enjoyed in a measure the elective franchise, and in the Central Provinces not generally supposed to be a very advanced portion of the country, 60 municipalities out of 61 were endowed with the right of election. Throughout India the law recognised the spread of the elective system, and it had clearly been, as it seemed to me the object and intention of the Legislature that that system should be gradually but steadily extended. But, as I have said, this practical application was most unequal, not indeed to say capricious. Well, gentlemen, while I was considering the results of the information which had been laid before me upon this subject, the time came round when the Government of India had to renew to the various provincial Governments those quinquennial contracts which were instituted by the late Lord Mayo. When we considered what steps we should take in connexion with the renewal of those contracts, it seemed to us that the time had certainly come when a further steps in the direction of decentralization might be taken—a step contemplated and desired by Lord Mayo himself—and when that decentralization which had been established between the Government of India and the local Governments subject to it might be carried down from those local Governments to various local bodies which existed throughout their jurisdiction. We determined to take that step, and to apply that principle of decentralization yet further throughout the country, in order that we might secure in the management of local affairs the co-operation of the best, the most intelligent, and the most trusted men of the country. (Cheers.) It was with this view, gentlemen, that the Resolution of the Government of the 18th May, 1882, was issued. It is almost superfluous at this time of day, and after the discussions which have taken place, that I should remind you that we never dreamt of applying the full principles of that Resolution to every part of this great peninsula. We knew well enough that what might be, and would be, in our belief very suitable to the enlightened portions of the Presidency of Bombay or of the provinces of Bengal, or the Presidency of Madras, might not be equally suitable, and would not be equally suitable to many less advanced portions of the country. We never thought of introducing any preconceived system of our own, devised in our own brains or copied from European examples; we never proposed a uniform, still less a very low, franchise. On the contrary, what we desired and sought for was variety in the application of our principles to the careful application of the system with due regard to the peculiar circumstances of each province and each locality. We desired to leave as much as possible, and we have everywhere left the application of those principles to the local Governments; and I am glad to say that with their co-operation the results already attained have been marked and important. Here, in Bombay, you of the Bombay Corporation have at the present moment 24 sister elective municipalities, where you had none in 1880; and you will ere long have a great many more. In Bengal, where, as I said, four years ago there were three elective municipalities, there are now 170; in the Punjab, where there were three again in 1880, there are now 122; and in the North-West Provinces and Oude, advanced though they were at that time in this respect, 72 elective municipalities have grown to 97; while the organization of local boards is proceeding throughout the country, and proceeding, I have every reason to believe, in a very satisfactory manner in the Presidency. As I had occasion to mention yesterday, which I have the highest official authority for stating, the results of those elections which have been already realised are of a very satisfactory character. (Cheers.) Such, gentlemen, is the portion of success which our policy in this respect has already attained, and we know that before many months are over the measures which have been passed and which have now become law in all parts of the country will receive yet fuller application, and be brought into more complete operation. It remains, therefore, gentlemen, for these local bodies themselves to justify the policy which has called them into existence. The Government has shown the confidence which they repose in the people of this country, their readiness to entrust to them a larger share in the administration of their local affairs, and their design to train them more and more for the discharge of public duties. It is for you to say that in these endeavours we have been right. I know, gentlemen, that there are those who speak of this policy of developing local self government in India as premature. Now, a long experience of public life has taught me that when the opponents of any change do not know of arguments openly to resist any proposed measure of progress, they are apt to say that it is premature. (Laughter and cheers.) And when that argument is brought forward my experience has taught me that the controversy has generally reached its last stage—(renewed cheers)—and that the matter is "solvitur ambulando." You have only got to take a step farther than the step which is called premature to prove by its success that the charge is wholly unfounded. So I have every confidence it will be here acknowledged under the wise and sympathetic guidance of your present Viceroy. (Cheers.) The foundation which has been laid is solid; it will be for the people themselves to erect upon that foundation not merely a building made with hands such as that of which we have laid the first stone to-day, but a noble superstructure of good work done, of education extended, of sanitation advanced, of communications improved, of sickness alleviated, which will form a monument more enduring than marble for those who have laboured together for the public good. Gentlemen, it only remains for me to bid you heartily farewell. My thoughts from my English home will often turn to India, and it will ever be my most earnest prayer that it may please that God who rules beneficently over men of all nations and all races to shower down upon you, his choicest blessings. (Loud cheers.)

THE Hindaun-Muttra Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway was opened for passenge traffic on the 8th July.

THE marriage will take place on Wednesday, July 21, between Capt. C. A. Johnstone-Smith, 109th Infantry, Indian Army, and Christina Felecia Thirlwall, daughter of the late John Thirlwall, Barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Kirkman, The Grange, Timperley, Cheshire.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

THE hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji of Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C.S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

Mr. Thomas Avery, Chief Constructor, Government Dockyard, was called and further examined by Mr. Nicholson. He produced a certified copy of the work order No. 849 from the register book, which was put in. Witness, after examining various books, said that on 31st May there were 246 and 169 men working in Mr. Burn's branch. He saw Mr. Burn's book regarding the registry of work. It commenced from 20th April and he saw no mention made about the work order No. 849 in that book. Witness said that no cement would be required for that work. There was only one work outside the Dockyard and it related to Marine Stores. Assistant Constructor's branch had nothing to do with it. The last outside work was finished on 24th April. The witness inspected the cranes after the work was finished. Cement was not required for that work. The witness was present in the Dockyard when the casks were opened. He had seen the contents. He did not recognise it as Government property. He had asked Burn if he had seen the property before and the latter replied in the negative. The witness had not put any more questions to Burn. Before his arrest the witness had spoken to the accused two or three times. The subject of the conversation was the case before the Magistrate. The witness could not say what exact questions he put to the accused and what exact answers he gave. The witness had generally asked him about the case and enquired if he knew anything about it, and he said he did not know anything. The witness said he had made inquiries. He had spoken to Burn perhaps twice, but he could not get any information from him. The witness had never before seen Exhibit C. It purported to be that of Burn.

Did you know anything about Exhibit C when you made inquiries of Mr. Burn?—No.

What position has Fernandes in the Dockyard?—He is a chargeman.

The witness, continuing said that Fernandes was paid Rs. 4-8 a day. It was rather good wages for a native employee in the Dockyard. To a certain extent chargeman's was a position of trust.

Can you tell me when you first heard of Exhibit C?—At 11-30 a.m., on Sunday, 6th June.

From whom did you hear?—From Commander Jones.

The witness said that it was not an unusual thing in the Dockyard to load barrels with materials.

There is nothing extraordinary about it?—No.

Would that sort of thing attract attention?—No, I think not.

The witness further said that Burn made no report to him as regarded those barrels at any time. Witness did not know that the memo was given to Augustus Fernandes on May 31st by Burn. The latter had not told him so. From 31st May to the date of his arrest Burn worked at the Dockyard. The witness thought it was Burn's duty to tell him all he knew about the barrels.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson, the witness said that he knew Mr. Burn for six months. His character as regarded uprightness and honesty was very good. The witness had never had any occasion to find fault with him. The largest number of men Mr. Burn had under him at a time was 500. He had to supervise the work both inside and outside the Dockyard and on boardship as well. His days were very busy. On May 31st Mr. Burn had a talk with him for ten minutes. It was about 8-30 a.m. About 11-30 a.m. The witness and Burn together had inspected some ships for an hour. The witness then saw him at 3 p.m. In Mr. Burn's absence in office no one would be in charge, but if the workmen wanted anything they would have to go to Fernandes, who was senior chargeman.

Ruper Babaji was then cross-examined by Mr. Binning.

Conductor H. G. Bell, Indian Ordnance Department, was next examined by Mr Nicholson. He said that he had reported in reply to a reference from Poona that work on the two cranes on the Arsenal Bunder had been completed.

Further enquiry was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th July 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Teheran ...	11	1	45 p.m.	0	57
Suez	11	1	35 p.m.	1	46

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran Recht telegrams for Recht and following offices Mendgil Enzeli Rudiser Khoppeemahad Shaparnd and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erytheres and Abyssinia are fowarded via Suakim Kassala Sabdherat without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Bhamo route to China right. (7-7-09.)

IT is expected that there will be an excellent kharif harvest in the Delhi division of the Punjab and throughout the United Provinces, as the rains so far have been most favourable for sowings.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will leave Simla on the 21st July for his monsoon tour, proceeding first via Kasauli and Umballa to Delhi. He will afterwards visit Hissar, Ferozepur, and Lahore, travelling mostly by motor, and will return to Simla on the 3rd August. Mr. Fenton, Chief Secretary, and Captain Ramsay, Private Secretary, will accompany His Honour on the tour.

TASMANIA'S NORTH-WEST COAST.

Its Immense Possibilities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—How many people in India are aware of the immense possibilities of this compact and fertile island? Not much inferior in size to Ireland, it contains a handful of 185,000 people, who occupy the territory rich in minerals, blessed with a lovely climate, endowered with rare charm of landscape where snow-covered peaks find their counterpart in limpid streams that flood when the snow melts in the months of early summer, and wind amongst vernal valleys over which one tint of green merely replaces another to mark the seasonal change. What you will ask has to the cause of keeping such an Elysium in the background? What has given Tasmania, the gem island set in the southern seas the title of the "Cinderella" of the States of Australia. Well, one reason is the fact that we have not been assisted by any great mineral boom such as Westralia has; nor do we possess millions of acres of grassy plains to dispose of as in the case of Queensland.

The midas that will transmute Tasmania's mineral wealth into gold in the energy of the diligent prospector, the patient miner, the skilled metallurgist, and the enterprising capitalist. All these various factors or phases and energy we have, but more is wanted, especially more capital for the development of this land of minerals—gold, lead, silver, tin, copper, wolfram, bismuth, etc. Again, the grassy plains of Australia find their counterpart here in chocolate soil of unsurpassed fertility, but nature guards her treasure from the hands of the unworthy by a mantle of timber—often valuable timber—harwood being preferred to pine for building purposes. This mantle which impedes settlement is now being removed from the agricultural paradise, par excellence of Tasmania—the potential North-West Coast.

With the era of progressive legislation, which at last is dawning on Tasmania, I trust with the pending State elections, this State, and particularly the richly endowered North-West corner of it, will, like Hope personified, spring "exulting on triumphant wings." There is in short to the enterprising settler, whether he be of large, moderate or small means, a vista of comfortable and congenial existence opening out if he will "step this way, please."

Believing as I do in the future of Australia, and in Tasmania's North-West Coast in particular, I would deem it a special favour if allowed to advance through your columns some facts for intending settlers. In the first place, let me say that the North-West Coast is studded with growing towns—Devonport, from which town I write, is the commercial interpot of the North-West, and the outlet for the increasing production from land valued at £3,000,000. Last year over half a million pounds worth of produce was exported to Sydney and other Australian parts. Devenport is a fine town of over 4,000 inhabitants, lighted with electricity, and possessing every modern convenience. Its harbour is an excellent one, and over £100,000 has been spent in improving it. Vessels of over 8,000 tons register have found accommodation here, and twice a week a vessel drawing 16ft (the Oonah) trades between Devonport and Melbourne. While every week two produce boats of similar draft ship produce from Devonport to Sydney takinglarge cargoes. Up to 40,000 bags, of potatoes a week are shipped to Sydney from the North-West Coast ports, of which Devonport is the chief.

Now for a few figures:—We produced in 1906-7 the great quantity of 182,000 tons of potatoes, the average yield being 5 1-3 tons per acre, about twice the Victorian average. We grew last year 1,500,600 bushels of oats, yielding on the average—that is the good with the bad—28 bushels per acre; the previous year the average was 34 bushels per acre. Our barley crop averages up to 32 bushels per acre; wheat up to 27 bushels per acre, which please compare with 7 and 10 bushels average on the mainland. Our apple production, exceeds a million bushels yearly. Evidently all that Tasmania requires to be made wealthy is increased production which can be ensured by the introduction of practical agriculturists of some capital and abounding energy.

Free selection holds in Tasmania, and over 100,000 acres are alienated every year. Orchard land and land suitable for potato or dairy farms can be secured in the Devonport district within easy reach of railways, roads, and the best produce market in Australia for the farmer, seller to dispose of his produce in.

While the potato producing capabilities of the North-West Coast soil have an Australian wide reputation, the Mersey valley, inland from Devonport, is becoming to be regarded as the most prolific fruit region in Tasmania, which is saying much. Until lately orcharding was confined to the south of the island, where the vast and increasing production has given Tasmania the title of the "Appleland." But the Mersey valley is now being planted out with the best results. Thousands of suitable orchard land are still available in this part of Tasmania at low prices, and the Government fruit expert's advice is that the soil—with a good clayey sub-soil—and the climate and aspect are all that can be desired. The over sea fruit market is one of unlimited possibilities and cannot be overdone. I would be pleased to give any further information to intending sellers.—Yours, etc.

P. MOURANT,
Devonport, Tasmania.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th June on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,48,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,92,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	293	476	8	777
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	37,31,136	75,04,062	1,18,530	11353728
Total for 26 weeks	38,79,136	77,44 062	1,22,530	11745728
COMPARISON, Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,59,889	1,98,770	22,173	3,80,832
Per mile of Ry...	317	394	44	755
Total to Corresponding date...	41,51,779	69,61,304	1,21,344	11234427

Increase for the week.....Rs. 11,168
Do. to date .....Rs. 5,11,301

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You connect the Accumulator at night; it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

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D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.

Considering in what a heavy state the Cooperage ground had become by Saturday afternoon when these two teams met the form which was shown by either side was distinctly creditable. It was a level game all through and deservedly resulted in a drew. Scoring opened with a goal from a penalty kick given against the soldiers and Hargreaves found the net. Almost directly, however, Franklin, with an excellent shot, equalised. Towards half time, the Gunners did some steady pressing and Toole almost scored. However "hands" having been given against the Gymkhana close to goal a penalty kick was given the Artillery and they got one ahead.

Penalties were plentiful in this game and soon after the resumption the Gymkhana getting one for "hands" were able to draw level. The game was, very level for the rest of the time and both goal-keepers were tested. One point was scored by each side and the match thus was drawn. Result:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 3
R. G. A..... 3

Teams: R. G. A.—Goal, McKeown; backs, Gr. Franklin and Br. Jones; half-backs, Gr. Southcott, Corpl. Hunt and Gr. Gill-Jones; forwards, Gr. Hughes, Lt. Brooke, Sergt. Watts, Gr. Toole, and Gr. Keating.

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal, Hall; backs, Collingwood and Elliott; half-back, Barrett, Jaeger and Sim; forwards, Murray, Hargreaves, Madeson, Abott and Moir.

The following table is a record of the matches played in this competition to date:—

	Y. M. C. A.	Royl. Artly.	Govt. Telgph.	Rovers.	Gloucesters.	Commil. Gym.	Bombay Gym.	Parel. Gym.	Hornets.
Y. M. C. A.....	...	0	...	...	1·0	...	0	0	0
Royal Artillery.	4·0	...	...	0	1·1	...	3·3	...	1·1
Govt. Telegraph	...	...	...	1·6	0	0	...	0	...
Rovers	...	3·0	6·1	...	...	0	...	2·1	3·1
Gloucesters.....	0	1·1	3·0	...	...	0	...	1·5	...
Commil. Gym	...	...	2·0	1·9	3·0	...	2·0	2·0	...
Bombay Gym....	2·0	3·3	...	...	...	0	...	...	0
Parel Gym.....	8·0	...	6·0	1·2	5·1	0·2	...	...	...
Hornets	6·0	1·1	...	1·3	...	6·0	...	...	...

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 9.

The first two matches of the Secunderabad Cricketing Season have been played on the Gymkhana ground. In the match between the Secunderabad Gymkhana and the 1st Infantry Brigade, some big scores were made, especially by Mr. Tope who carried out his bat for 121, and without giving any chance away. In the match played yesterday, he was again in fine form and once more carried out his bat for 108, while Captain Clarke and Captain Frederick put together 86 and 43 respectively, while Sergeant Price made a well-played 76 for his team.

The first match was won by the Gymkhana by 93 runs, and the second by nine wickets.

The following are the scores:—

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA vs. 1st BRIGADE GYMKHANA.

Capt Stopford, c Wright, b Roberts.....	1
Mr A W Van Straubenzee, l-b-w b Frederick.....	13
Mr M E Coningham, b Roberts.....	15
Bdr Reynolds, l-b-w b Frederick.....	2
Mr S P Apthorp, l-b-w b Gouldsbury.....	20
Mr R G Nairne, b Wright.....	19
Mr G D A Shaw, c Roberts, b Wright.....	15
Trptr Giles, b Roberts.....	25
Mr C de B Gidley, not out.....	10
Pte Crane, b Wright.....	1
Mr Down, b Roberts.....	11
Extras	0
Total.....	132

1st BRIGADE.

Major A Roberts, b Giles.....	26
Mr A N Pope, not out.....	121
Mr F J O H Wright, c Shaw, b Nairne ...	36
Capt E B Frederick, b Giles.....	9
Mr P W S Foote, c Shaw, b Giles.....	10
Sergt Price, b Stopford.....	1
Major T P England, c Coningham b Stopford.....	1
Mr C A Gouldsbury, c and b Stopford.....	12
Lieut Col W B Clifford, l-b-w b Stopford...	3
Mr B M Leverton, b Apthorp..

BOMBAY IN "CAPITAL."

THE attribution of so hideous an atrocity (as the Curzon-Wyllie murder) to a Parsee caused a sensation in this city, which it would be difficult for you in Calcutta to entirely comprehend. The Parsee community, as I have said before, perhaps more than once, are the creation of British rule in India. They have assimilated in a marked degree our habits, customs, and modes of thought. Like ourselves they pride themselves above everything on their sporting spirit, as the modern educated Englishman understand that term. Treachery is, therefore, their abhorrence, and they have an honest repugnance of taking an opponent at a disadvantage. No greater disgrace could have befallen them than the prepetration by a Parsee student of a murder, so cold-blooded, so treacherous, and so purposeless. Reuter's first message was a staggering blow, but there was an instant recovery. The Parsees repudiated the impeachment with passionate protest, and I am glad to say there was not a European in the city, who, with all his jealousy and prejudice, believed that the news would be confirmed. The Parsees were justified of their high confidence. Not only was it not true that a Parsee was the author of the deed, but it transpired on the contrary that a Parsee had sacrified his life in a gallant attempt to shield Sir Curzon from the fury of his bhang inspired assassin. Lalcaca is a name that has long been honoured among the Parsees. The first of the family I met was postal official, who for many years, had charge of the Dead Letter Office. Courteous, cultured, and in the last degree loyal, he was a prime favourite of Sir Arthur Fanshawe and richly he repaid the trust Dr. Lacaca of Shanghai, who so gloriously gave up his life for humanity and an allegiance with which his race has ever been indentified, was a worthy scion of this worthy house. No profesional man was more popular or more esteemed in the cosmopolitan foreign settlement of Shanghai, and at the recent Medical Congress in this city which he attended, he received from Sir George Clarke all the honours due to a savant who added lustre to native talent "in partibus." To the Parsees of Bombay the loss of Dr. Lalcaca will ever be as an unhealed wound, but the manner of his death and the motive of his sacrifice will for ever be counted among their greatest glories. But what is the message of this loyal and bereaved community to Lords Morley and Minto, the authors of the Reform Scheme? I think it may best be put in the words of Gladstone which occur in his historic letter to Lord Ripon, the Viceroy of India. "Do not let this terrible and flagitious crime deter you from persevering with the work of justice."

In the existing gloom and in view of its cause there is a natural feeling of diffidence to debate a matter so controversial as the Moslem claims to special privileges of representation under the Reforms Scheme; yet the protest of the Bombay Presidency Association is a matter of large significance and may not be passed by in silence It happens that Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta, the foremost Parsee of the time, is the President of the Association, and it is easy to detect his bold Roman hand in the composition of the remonstrance addressed to the Viceroy. I recently have had so much to say about Sir Pherozeshah that my readers will readily recognise the political importance I attach to a document bearing his imprimatur, especially when its content tallies so closely with the views of Sir George Clarke. It is difficult to discover what the Mahomedans really want as the price of their much-advertised loyalty to the Crown. According to the Bombay Presidency Association, and there is much reason for this estimate, the reticence of the non-Mahomedan communities, a reticence born of a delicacy to avoid sectarian bitterness, has been misunderstood by several leading spokesmen of the Mahomedan community both in India and England, who have been encouraged thereby "to make the most extravagant demands in the name of their co-religionists on grounds deeply offensive to the sense of self-respect of other communities, and casting grave and altogether unwarranted reflections on their loyalty." It is certainly true that the only impression left on the mind of an enquiring stranger by some recent deliverances of the Aga Khan, Mr. Amir Ali and others is, that the Mahomedans are the only loyalists in India, and if there is to be any delegation of Government it is to them it should be entrusted. This is even more extravagant than the ancient claim of the Orange ascendancy in Ireland, and it is no wonder it has given offence to communities which have completely outstripped the Mahomedans in education, industry, and political science.

In his telegram to the Government of India the President of the Bombay Presidency Association maintains that the extreme limit of concessions that could be made to the Moslems, consistently with due regard to the interest of non-Moslems, was reached in the original proposals of the Government of India, and any further concessions must involve gross injustice to the other communities and evoke the strongest resentment throughout the country, imperilling the success of the whole reform scheme. Every student of affairs may not be prepared to go the full length of this vigorous declaration, but all will realise the extreme danger of the seeming official coquetry for Mahomedan support. An unfortunate suspicion is gaining ground that an insidious influence is at work to defeat the great object of the Reform Scheme by an unholy alliance between the Mahomedans and the Bureaucracy. If the joining of these forces in any Legislative Council can accomplish the permanent ineffectuality of the party of progress, the Reform Scheme had better never have been introduced. I am not concerned to argue whether or not there is any justification for this suspicion. That it exists can be proved by the most casual association with the most moderate politicians of the Presidency, who, more than all others, are most critical of the motives of Government, and most vigilant that there shall be no resction from the privileges wrested from the Act of 1892. It is clearly the duty of the Government of to allay this suspicion by an authoritative declaration of their intention to keep inviolate the principle of equal treatment for all communities without distinction of race or creed. The speech of His Excellency the Governor in winding up the Budget debate convinced his hearers that in his opinion the Moslems were like wilful little boys, who were not only asking for more than they were entitled to receive, but, to use an expressive Americanism, wished to bite off a good deal more than they could chew. At the present juncture it is of the highest importance that there should not be even the suspicion of a reactionary tinge in the colour scheme of the reformers.

The Bombay pilots are a remarkably placid lot. I know most of them, and never yet knew one who suffered from that distressing disease called "nerves." Poor Harvie, who was lost with Proctor and Scallon, when the Pilot Schooner foundered in July 1906, was a rugged, impassive Scotchman who never lost his self-control. Proctor was an urbane Englishman and Scallon a mercurial Irishman, but neither turned a hair in the face of great and sudden danger. They are all the same these Bombay pilots; and their faith to a splendid tradition was heroically exemplified in the latest trial. Mr. Lloyd as soon as he got on board the "Tannenfels" calmly took charge of her as if nothing had happened; and Mr. Macmillan immediately after reaching the bunder put out again in a steam launch to meet the incoming mail steamer, the "Caledonia," which he was booked to bring in. The mail was delayed only two hours in consequence of the mishap, which is a pretty good tribute to the high sense of duty of men, who make little of self-sacrifice which in others would be deemed something out of the common. Friday's accident has revived the agitation for a pilot steam tender to replace the sailing schooner. Whether it will be more successful than a similar agitation provoked by the fatality of 1906 it is very hard to say. Nobody seems to know why the substintion of steam for sail was then rejected by the Port authorities. It could hardly be form a miserable motive of parsimony, for there is no corporation more ready to spend money on an undoubted improvement. I hear that the pilots themselves did not take very kindly to the idea of a steam tender, but for the truth of that I cannot vouch. However, there is to be a full enquiry into the latest accident, and we shall probably hear the subject of the proposed change throughly discussed by experts. In the present jumpiness of public feeling it will be a comfort to have the point decided one way or other.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road. London, England

MOTORS AND MOTORING.

WITH the threatened increased cost of motoring due to the Budget proposals, it is interesting to note the many schemes that are advertised that seek to nullify the extra charges to be imposed on the pastime. Some suggest economy in lubricants, others state their particular motor carriage is in itself the true economy, omitting to say how present users of the particular make are going to effect a further reduction in their annual cost. As for tyres they all have their good points, so each maker draws attention to their excellent qualities. But the rivals the anti-rubber brigade, have also taken the Budget as the bugbear of which their specialities are the antidote. Spring wheels of various sorts patent suspensions and so on "ad nauseam" are all claiming to be the panacea for Mr. Lloyd-George's imposts. The Scottish Automobile Club, with that decision of purpose that has always been the distinguishing feature of their policy in automobilism, boldly state they want none of it, and protest against any extra taxes or imposts whatever. In a long letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the clubs through its secretary, Mr. Robert J. Smith, state, that the proposed increases of the annual tax on motor-cars, and the proposed tax on petroleum spirit, will hinder the development of the automobile movement in Scotland. Also that in regard that it is proposed that the taxes levied on motor-cars and on motor fuel will be applied to road improvement, they (the club) submit that it inequitable that the funds for this purpose should be drawn from one class of road user. They also point out that there are many classes of road vehicles which do more harm to the roads than the ordinary petrol-using motor-car, which are exempt from their share in the payment of this road tax. Neither steam tractors and wagons nor the steam and electrically-propelled pleasure vehicle are included in the petrol tax. The Scottish Automobile Club also suggest that the graduation of the horse-powers in the Budget statement, particularly in the higher ranges should be closer, as under the scheme a very small difference in the larger powers may mean a very considerable difference in the amount of the annual tax.

But returning to the devices suggested for economy in motoring, the most novel suggestion comes from Mr. R. V. Wagner, who has invented a form of wheel that should certainly attract the commercial user of the motor vehicle. Mr. R. V. Wagner is a master mariner retired from the sea, and further demonstrates the song that "Jack's a handy man." He has designed a wheel that uses the elasticity of cane to provide the resilient qualities of the road wheel he has patented. The felloe has a large number of short canes bent to angle of 60deg embedded in its outer surface, on which sides an outer metal tread or rubber and metal, if so preferred. In fact, the outer tyre is cushioned on canes, which take up the inequalities of the road. A set of wheels made after this design have been running for nearly two years on a Darracq car, and showed no wear at all. These are the original design, and are somewhat clumsy compared with the present models, but have shown very clearly the practicability of the cheapest form of resilient wheel yet presented to the motor-using public. Perhaps the financially-distressed public service vehicles might do worse than look for some such device.

Cost of running depends largely on the weight a car may usually carry, the mileage it runs, and lastly, its horse-power. During the past year an owner of a 10-12 h.p. Wolseley-Siddeley car that ran 7,104 miles on the North Staffordshire roads spent £30-1s. on tyres, covers, and non-skids, and £20-8s. on petrol, lubricants, and sundries, of which petrol consumed £14-13s. His total annual cost was only £50-9s, and his approximate cost per mile equalled 1·7 pence. Now, this is as cheap and economical as can be expected, and though the tyre expenditure is rather heavy, there were no mechanical replacements whatever. But this is a feature of good modern motor-cars. There are seldom mechanical replacements, and this means true economy that is far beyond "Budget devices." Another instance of mechanical efficiency comes from a doctor who has a 10 h.p. Adams car. This little single-cylinder carriage has run 20,000 miles, and, taking the gear-box down after this distance, he was glad to see that there had been no wear on the gear wheels whatever, and they were "as good as new."

A visit to the Rolls-Royce works lately further impressed the writer that it is far better to pay for the high-class article, thoroughly tested before delivered to its purchaser, made from the best possible materials obtainable, and of a design that the buyer has confidence in. This latter is absolutely necessary, as though the silence and pulling power of the new 40-50 h.p. Rolls-Royce car would convert the most rabid antagonist of the six-cylinder principle yet every motorist has his or her particular "fad" in cars. In these works there was a Roll-Royce car that had been sent in by its owner for its annual overhaul. The engine was dismantled before a number of practical motorists, and showed no wear whatever, So much was this the case that a gudgeonpin, when measured by a pair of calipers, only differed by some 1,000th part of an inch from its original measurement, the wear being practically none as far as adjustment was concerned. So it was as regards the salient portions of the car, steering-gear, wheels, etc.—there was no appreciable wear whatever. This mechanical efficiency brings motoring down to bed rock as regards annual cost, as tyres, fuel, and lubricants, insurance, and mechanic's wages must represent the running expenditure of the car, though leaving out the incidentals of motoring such as entertaining the occupants of the spare seats, a not inconsiderable item.

With their usual smartness the Irish Automobile Club have issued the official list of their awards in the recent reliability trails. Winners of gold medals are the 15-18 h.p. Bedford in Class A; 12 h.p. Briton in Class B; 10-12 h.p. Humber in Class C; 12-14 h.p. Marlboro', in Class C1 ; 16 h.p. Humber in Class D; 20 h.p. Vauxhall in Class E; 18-24 h.p. British Gladiator in Class F; while the 40 50 h.p. Gladiator made the highest possible marks in Class G, and has been awarded a silver medal. Quite the feature of the Irish trials has been the success of the Humber cars, for not only have they gained gold medals in each of their classes, but have won the 200 guinea Dunlop Challenge Cup for the team prize with a loss of only one mark from highest possible between the three cars entered. The second string of the 16 h.p. Humber also wins a silver medal for second place in Class D.

Excellent form has been shown by the Gladiator cars, as not only have they won both gold and silver medals, but Mr. W. F. Pease, of Waterford, has made his non-stop run on Gladiator cars for four years in succession, an unprecedented record. Two new cars that have made a splendid show in these trials are the little 15-18 h.p. Bedford and the 12 h.p. Marlboro'. Unheard of practically before the trials, they have both jumped into fame by winning their classes. But the distinguishing feature of the 1909 Irish trials is the closeness of the competition. In the team contest 17 marks divided the winners from the fifth placed team, and equally close were the individual class contests.

In the amateur section Mr. A. Armitage, of the Royal Automobile Club, won the gold medal in Class D on his 15 h.p. Marlboro', with Mr. MacGregor Greer (15 h. p. Austin) second; and Mr. N. D. Forster-Coull (20-30 h.p, Cadillac) third. Mr. C. G. H. Jackson, driving an 18 h.p. Metallurgique, carried off the 100 guineas Dunlop Challenge Cup, and also the gold medal for Class E, which was not a bad record for a first attempt.

For the Goff Challenge Cup, for which all the cars competed, the winner has been adjudged to be the 20 h.p. Vauxhall, with the 10-12 h.p. Humber second, the 15 h.p. Star third, the 40-50 h.p. Gladiator fourth, the 18-24 h.p. British Gladiator fifth, the 15-18 h.p, Bedford sixth, the 12-14 h.p. Marlborough seventh, and the 15 h.p. Briton eighth. But the most interesting news to the average, motorist is the Trials Committee's report on the general condition of each car after the trial and the marks deducted, Pride of place must be given to the 12 h.p. Adler, which is the only car to have its condition judged "very good" after the 1,000 mile tour. The two 12 h.p. Stars have no marks deducted, and are labelled "good" This also applies to the 18 h.p. Rover and the 16 h.p. Humber, driven by Mr. McDowell. Of all the others only the 20 h.p. Vauxhall, the 40-50 h.p. Gladiator, and Mr. Jackson's 18 h.p. Metallurgique had no marks deducted from them, and were labelled as "good." "Play in the front wheel" is a fault common to many, "mud-guards loose" is another, "pedal brake requires pulling off to fully release it" is another example, excessive play in propeller joint, and so on.

BRITISH SHIP FIRED ON.

Official Statement in Parliament.

THE firing on the British steamship "Woodburn" by vessels doing guard duty with the Tsar's yacht in Finnish waters was the subject of several questions in the House of Commons on June 23.

Major Anstruther-Gray (U., St. Andrews Burghs) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had any official information showing that a British merchant ship had had several shots fired at her by a foreign ship of war, whereby four men were wounded and the ship damaged; and if so, whether he could make any statement with regard to the incident.

Questions bearing on the same subject by Mr. Copper (L., Southwark, Bermondsey) and Mr. Lonsdale (U., Armagh, Mid) were also on the paper.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Glasgow, St. Rollox), replying to all the questions, said: The British Vice-Consul at Viborg reported on the 18th June, that the steamship "Woodburn," of Newcastle, in passing Pitkaepaasi, was fired at by a Russian man-of-war. The ship was damaged, and a fireman named Coyne was wounded. The wounded man was conveyed in a torpedo boat to the military hospital at Viborg and immediately attended to by the Russian marine doctor. The wound was in the leg, and not dangerous, and I am glad to say that the lates reports show that he is doing well.

His Majesty's Consul at Helsingfors reported to Sir A. Nicolson on the same day that he was leaving at once for Viborg to inquire into the matter and report. He added that the "Woodburn" was fired on by torpedo boats on escort duty with the Imperial yacht. On receiving a report of the incident, Sir A. Nicolson at once brought the facts to the notice of the Russian Government, and asked for an explanation. Subsequent information received is to the effect that the "Woodburn," with a Finnish pilot on board, was passing through the lines. According to the regulations to be observed by vessels approaching a Russian squadron at anchor, all vessels must pass between the shore and the squadron.

I may add that these regulations have been published by the Board of Trade in their "Notices to Mariners" (page 78, January 1, 1909, Baltic). The "Woodburn" was warned by a torpedo boat to keep outside the lines, but, in spite of this warning, she continued on her course. Four blank shots were then fired, but as the vessel did not stop and was heading towards the Imperial yacht, two live shots were fired. One of these hit the vessel and burst a pipe, and a portion struck and wounded a fireman. The Russian naval officer sent on board the "Woodburn" stated that the captain of the vessel declared that he was only executing the pilot's orders. I cannot make any further statement till the Russian official report has been received, and the statement of the captain of the vessel is known.

Mr. Leverton Harris (U., Tower Hamlets, Stepney).—Do these regulations apply to territorial waters only?

Mr. McKinnon Wood.—I can show the hon. member a copy of the regulations.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson (U., Lanark, North-West.) —Can the hon. gentlemen say whether the pilotage was compulsory or not?

Mr. McKinnon Wood.—I am not able to answer that question.

Mr. W. Redmond (N., Clare, East).—Is it true that this wounded fireman has been offered a sum of £20, and will the Government see that proper compensation is given to this man?

Mr. McKinnon Wood.—I have no official information on that subject. I have only seen the statement in the Press.

Mr. W. Redmond.—Will the hon. gentleman be kind enough to inquire and see that this man gets proper compensation?

Mr. MacNeill (N., Donegal, South).—Will the Foreign Office see that proper precautions are taken to prevent such regrettable incidents on the occasion of the visit of the Russian Emperor to this country on the Imperial yacht?

Mr. Arnold Hebert (L., Buckinghamshire, Wycombe).—Did the incident take place in Russian territorial waters or on the high seas, and, if on the high seas, is there any treaty or convention which enables the Russian Government to make regulations and enforce them against British vessels? (hear, hear).

Mr. McKinnon Wood.—I am sorry I cannot give the detailed information asked for without notice.

Mr. Cooper.—Will the hon. gentleman give an answer to the latter portion of my question?

Mr. Rees (L., Montgomery Boroughes).—Before the hon. gentleman answers that question, may I ask whether this unfortunate incident can be properly described as an attack on a British ship?

Mr. McKinnon Wood.—I think it would not be at all right to reply to these questions until we have further information (hear, hear).

CABINET MINISTER'S PERIL.

Unpleasant Adventure.

The Australian delegate to the Imperial Defence Conference, Mr. Foxton, M. P., will carry with him to London some personal recollections of the vigilance of the Victorian police force. On the night before the Minister left Melbourne for Adelaide to catch the mail steamer for London, Mr. Foxton found that he still had an enormous quantity of Parliamentary correspondence to dispose of. Earlier in the evening he was the guest of the Old Melburnians at a smoke night. When the function was over, he hurried up to Parliament House, settled down in one of the private rooms, and steadily wrote letter after letter until a little after 2 a.m. He was the only soul awake in the building as he had arranged to let himself out, and not a light was to be seen from the street. Gathering up his papers, Mr. Foxton thrust them into a despatch box, put on a bowler hat, turned up his overcoat collar, the morning being chilly, and almost noiselessly sallied forth from one of the private doors of Parliament House close to the "vaults." Hardly however, had the tired Minister passed through the little side gate at Parliament House, with his black despatch box tucked under his arm, than he felt a heavy hand close tightly on his shoulder, a sharp voice said in his ear. "Now my man, what's the game," Mr. Foxton turned quickly, and found himself in the grip of a tall athletic looking policeman. Laughing, he said. "It's all right constable. I'm a member of the Federal Parliament. My name is Foxton."

"A 'member of the Federal Parliament,' indeed?" said the constable with a grin. "A likely story at this hour in the morning. And pray what is that box under your firn?"

"I assure you I am a Federal member, and that is my despatch box," answered the Federal Minister, whose laughter had died away as he saw the constable was in earnest.

"Oh, well see all about that," said the officer. Just come over to this electric light and show me some evidence of what you say. I can't let you go until you do."

The unfortunate Minister was drawn beneath an electric street lamp and induced to show his member's pass and produce other evidence of his bona fides. Finally it dawned upon the constable's brain that after all his vigilance had been in vain and the person he had so unceremoniously apprehended might be a Federal Minister. With obvious reluctance he released Mr. Foxton and allowed him to continue on his way. He did not, however, let the Imperial Conference delegate out of his sight till he saw the door of the Grand Hotel swing open in response to Mr. Foxton's ring. The constable then strolled away, bitterly reflecting on the great opportunity for distinction that had eluded his grasp and doubtless marvelling over the ways of politicians and Federal Ministers. Mr. Foxton really enjoyed being mistaken for a burglar, and related his adventure next day to his colleagues with genuine relish.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BY THE WAY.

HENRY HUDSON'S COCKLESHELL.

One crosses the Atlantic now in floating cities of 32,000 tons burden. Henry Hudson crossed it 300 years ago in a cockleshell of 100 tons or something less, which would be dwarfed by a penny steamer. A brief comparison of this sort brings home the good stuff and the grit that was in these old Elizabethan sailors. There is grit too in our modern sailors, in those two Gravesend mariners, Morris and Beckwith, who took across to the Amazon two barges, only a few tons larger than Hudson's Half Moon. And there was what is just as valuable as grit, that is humility, in our Thames-side captains. "It was only a question of rig and ballast," they said. But Hudson had other drawbacks besides the tiny dimensions of his vessel. His nautical instruments were of the roughest, his chart of the vaguest description. So a great welcome is assured for the copy of the Half Moon which Amsterdam is building when after being towed across the ocean it sails up the river called after the great English navigator. For the time being even the Mayflower, which was nearly double the size of the Half Moon—quite monstrous, in fact—will have to take second place in the affections of our cousins in the States.

HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GONDOLIERS.

Some one—Disraeli?—called the hansom cab "the gondola of London," and, by just exchange, the gondola is now inclined to take a leaf out of the hansom's book. We hear, at all events, that the gondoliers of Venice "are threatening to strike as a protest against the proprietors of three hotels which use motor launches for showing visitors round the city." The strike as a weapon in the hands of poor men affronted and troubled by the competition of new mechanical processes is a very old story, and the perfection of the armoury in the twentieth century gives occasion for reflection that is sober enough. Yet there is something humorous and unexpected in the notion of striking gondoliers. They are associated with song and laughter, sunshine and gaiety, not with the serious side of workaday life; they seem more like stage puppets than real people, and their hopeless struggle against the stormy petrol which has descended on them wears a comic opera air. Yet the men and their families—and Venice too, perhaps—will find a strike a serious affair. And of this there is no possible doubt, no possible probable shadow of doubt, no shadow of doubt whatever.

WATER LILIES.

A gentleman has written to the "Daily Chronicle" to protest against the elaborate costumes in which some young ladies attempt athletic recreation. After wrestling with his chivalry, his indignation has been finally carried to victory by the most flagrant example of this form of bad taste in the shape of a young lady who was seen punting on the Thames in a "tight-fitting pink dress, with a very high collar and a large 'Merry Widow' hat." The description, which continues for several lines more, has time to glance at "an absurdly small waist" and "high-heeled patent leather shoes"; but it is surprising that its observant author did not realise that the young lady comes with, and dresses for, and thinks of not the river but the other occupant of the punt. In fact, we can assure this waterside critic that the young lady must be allowed to come like that or she will not come at all—which is unthinkable, except for misogynists. Finally, there is one other point over which we should like to linger, "Is it not time," asks this gentleman, "that girls were taught that they must dress suitably when taking part in sports?" We do not, of course, know what he classes under the heading Sports, but he must make quite sure that his list is exhaustive before he can institute himself a judge of "suitability."

GUITRY AND REALISM.

To be remembered by the mass of playgoers an actor must be a star. It is a long time since M. Guitry performed in London, and then it was as leading man to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. His acting was notable, but because it was not on that occasion the most prominent item in the bill M. Guitry, on his first appearance in London as a leading figure, found his previous exploits forgotten—we repeat by the mass of playgoers, not by the few who remember a good thing when they have seen it. Londoners who have not followed M. Guitry's upward career may find a queer discrepancy between his association with Mme. Bernhardt and the histrionic features of his independency. Mme. Bernhardt is not an actress who puts realism before everything. She excels rather in "bravura" M. Guitry, her former colleague, is discovered to be emphatically an actor of the new school, one who aims at losing his personality in the part he is playing. His Coupeau, in "L'Assommoir," which was honoured by the attention of the King is a fine piece of work, and his art generally should be intensely interesting to believers in the virtue of truthful representation.

DO BANQUETS INJURE EXPLORERS?

The "Freeman's Journal" with pride reminds us that Lieutenant Shackleton is a Shackleton of Ballitore, in the county of Kildare, and a lineal descendant of Richard Shackleton, the schoolmaster of Edmund Burke and of his son, who was Burke's intimate and life-long friend. The same writer declares that Lieutenant Shackleton will have to be careful now that he has arrived in England, for banquets are particularly injurious to explorers who have been long accustomed to privations and hard fare. The late Sir Henry Stanley told him some years after his last expedition in Africa that the banquets would have killed him if he had not exercised great self-restraint, "I only," he said, "at these banquets drank one glass of champagne, and kept filling my glass with apollinaris to prevent its being replenished by the waiters. I was likewise most moderate in food, and never partook of more than two courses. Had I done other wise I would, like the majority of my comrades, be no longer living."

MANUFACTURING EGGS.

Here is a story for which I do not take any responsibility, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." A short time ago a person wrote to an insurance office asking that a policy covering fire risks should be issued on some buildings in the East End of London. The agent called to inspect the premises, and was shown over, with the exception of one room. The occupier demurred to the agent visiting that room, but when he found that the policy would not be executed until the visit had been made he explained his reluctance. He said that the room was a place for the manufacture of hard-boiled eggs. This lends an awful possibility to the practice in refreshment-rooms and in licenced houses of placing hard-boiled eggs devoid of their shells on the counter ready for eating. The insurance man declares he saw the white and yokes made and put together by the use of chemicals.

THE WOODEN SPOON.

The "wooden spoon" as an academic symbol to be awarded at Cambridge for the last time on the list of Wranglers is not peculiar to that University. For several years Yale used to confer a similar unofficial distinction. It was awarded by the "graduating class" not to the student lowest in the class list, but to their most popular member, and nearly always their choice fell on a man whose after career justified their regard. A complete list of "spoon men," it is said, would include some of the most eminent of Yale graduates. The ceremony of presentation, which was carried through with such formalities as commend themselves to high-spirited youth, is quite unknown to the present generation, the last spoon having been conferred as long ago as 1871.

ANGLO-INDIAN REFLECTIONS IN THE MONSOON.

When all the roads are up, lad,
And sadly falls the rain,
And you've been sold a pup, lad,
Not yours—the seller's—gain;
Then hey! for P. and O., lad,
Or any ditcher's hold,
If we're to learn to swim lad,
Let's have the water cold.
When all the roads are up, lad,
And white men's hearts are down,
Up stick—if we're to soak, lad,
Let's soak in Lunnon town;
Where all the ice is cream, lad,
And all the water's beer,
And talking to your neighbour
Is easier than here.

DESICHADO,

THE PIONEER RAILWAY GUARD'S WATCH.

NICKEL CASE RS. 25.

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AS USED BY THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cures

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements Lecithin, delicate grey substance of the brain and nerver centres, of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Businessmen, and all engaged in mental occupation.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their admin'stration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases; wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above mentioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent free of charge on receipt of four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles, Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra

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THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 93 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Nervous and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectcured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.
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Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD DISORDERS are guit-factorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation, cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-10.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 4 8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, specks, CATARACT, burning piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

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Apply to Dr. PALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden starting, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that ends in nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysterical, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 9TH JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 10TH JULY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/2		3/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/2	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	51	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·44	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	130,000
Gold	£	70,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—
Spots ... ... Dull, Steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 200
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·75+18
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...9 unchgd.
*1,300 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·56 +·02*	6·50 +·02	6·47 +·01	6·44 +·01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·41 +·02	6·42 +·02	6·42 +·02	6·42 +·02	6·42 +·02

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 3,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ...
Exports to Great Britain ... 4,000 „
Do to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—12·70+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·26+06 } Advanced early on Southern buying of Futures in the local market and declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. Dec. 12·27+02 }
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 3-16+1-8
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·26+07
Do. do. Dec. 12·27—06
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 7,300 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 19,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain 24,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent 16,000 „
Do. do. to Japan ... ... nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 315,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports 135,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	6 1/16
F. G. Broach	d.	5 15/16
Good Broach	d.	5 15/16
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5 15/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	5 15/16
Good Bhownagger	d.	5 15/16
Fine Comras	d.	5 15/16
F. G. Comras	d.	5 15/16
Good Comras	d.	5 15/16
Good M. G. Comras	d.	5 15/16
Fine M. G. Comras	d.	5 15/16
Fine Bengals	d.	5 15/16
F. G. Bengals	d.	5
Good Bengals	d.	4 15/16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5 15/16
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London	d.	5 7/16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Liverpool-Sellers	d.	5 7/16
Months—July-August.		
Fair Red Cocconadas—C. I. F.—London	d.	4 15/16
Coconadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d.	4 13/16
Good Khandeish	d.	5 7/16
F. G. Khandeish	d.	5 7/16

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 3-4—June-July—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—45—July—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2—July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 1-8—August-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47—July-August—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 5-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 6d.—Done.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £63
Yellow Metal ... ... 5 7-8d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [10TH JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovs.....	1,35,000	London	Hongkong Bank
354 Bars Silver...	6,23,993		
299 Bars Silver...	5,47,204	London	Mercantile Bank
826 Bars Silver...	14,67,701	London	International Bank
87 Bars Silver ...	1,46,717	London	Yokohama Bank
161 Bars Silver...	2,92,927	London	Comptoir National
295 Bars Silver...	5,13,848	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	75,000	Durban	
1 Case Sovs	705		
Gold Coins ...	2,515	Alexandria	J H E Obadiah
Rupees	46		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 8th July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	54	62,866
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	115	137,437

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. „ 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 29th June.
Money :—
Borrowers for 2 months at 2 per cent. per annum
Exchange :—
The Exchange Market opened at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T., 1s. 3 15-16d. Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 4 1-16d. Credits 3 Months' Sight.. Being Saturday, there has been very little business done. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.	
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.	
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4	
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2	
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 3-4	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2	

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94-4 for the settlement on 2nd August and kept steady thereat throughout the day. At the close there were buyers at 94-4. Cash paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A moderate business has been transacted. The opening rates in Calcutta were reported as 94-7 cash buyers, and 94-3 forward sellers within a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 94-7	} Buyers.
1st Settlement ...	... „ 94-4	

Bullion :—
Bar Silver was up 1-16d. yesterday in London in spot and 1-8d. in forward, the rates being 23 1-2 and 23 9-16, respectivelly, the tone of the market at the close being firm. The purchases by China were the chief cause of the rise. The American quotation rose 1-8 cent at 51. The market locally opened at 60-5, ex-duty, for August settlement, and, following the strong advices from London, advanced to 60-9, but re-acted at the close to 60-7. The September settlement kept one anna higher. Ready Bars were placed at 3 annas lower than the rate ruling for August. A fair business has been put through.
Bar Gold closes steady as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	6	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	60	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened steady at about yesterday's closing rates. There is some demand for New Crop Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals, but sellers are disinclined to operate to any extent and only a very moderate business has been done. Prices close as under.
Ready cotton continues very firm. There was a fair enquiry at Colaba at full rates.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	275	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	256½	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptl ...	247	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Palgaon	242	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	237	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	237	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia	227	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	220	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	227	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	218	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal	228	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	240	Nov. „
F. G. H. G. Bengal	203	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 2,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·57 +·01	6·51 +·01	6·48 +·01	6·46 +·02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·33 +·01	4·33 +·01	4·33 +·01	4·33 +·01	4·33 +·01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is firmer and prices are advancing. Sellers are scarce.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 11	0 B. T.
September ... — ...	„	9 1	6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is dull with little doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 4	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 13	0 „
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 11	6 „
Brown Delhi	„	7 12	0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 7 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Strong.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Firm.
Mowraseed :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.
Tone.—Firm.
WHEAT:—
The market is firm and we quote as under :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 6	6 R. T
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	„	6 10	0 „
Soft Red	„	43 0	0 „

LOCAL YARNS—
The market is firm but inactive. The China markets are also firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,432 1-2 X.D.
India	76 C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	58 1-2 C. D.

Mills :—

Crescent	100
David	415
Manockji Petit	3,232 1-2 Aug.
New Great Eastern	200
Emperor Edward Mills	720
Swadeshi Mills	1,220

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Benar	530
New Mofussil	710

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese	7 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	81
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	325
Colaba Land and Mill	1,120
Treacher and Co	570

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Amritsar-Patti, ...	122
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,362 bales.
Wheat	12,160 cwts.
Linseed	3,695 „
Rapeseed	1,571 „
Gingellyseed	86 „
Poppyseed...	1,534 „
Groundnuts	518 „
Castorseed	2,411 „
Rice	1,733 „
Myrabollams	408 „
Cottonseed...	2,788 „
Mowraseed...	5,739 „
Gram	1,707 „
Joowar	844 „
Maize	nil.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 10.] [BOMBAY, JULY 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 1/2	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 3/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 9/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	51 1/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44 1/3	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills,			
3 months' sight ...	1 5/16	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...1s. 3 13-16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—
Spots ... ...Dull and steady.
Futures ... ... Irregular.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 2,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 „
Imports ... ... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·78+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-8+1-8
1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·32 +06	6·55 +05	6·53 +06	6·50 +06	6·48 +06

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·48 +06	6·48 +06	6·43 +06	6·43 +06

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 5,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ... nil
Spot Cotton—12·80+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·41+15 } Advanced on bullish week-end figures and unfavourable weather reports.
Do. do. Dec. 12·46+19 }
New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12 5-16+1-8
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·42+11
Do. do. Dec. 12·44+17
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
COTTON STOCK in London Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply 2,520,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian... 133,000
„ Quantity in Sight... 13,340,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	30,000	Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	.....	
„ Sold for Exportation	1,000	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	60,000	„
„ Actual Exports	6,000	„
„ Week's Imports	33,000	„
„ Stock	1,056,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	100	„
„ Sold on Speculation	.....	
„ Sold for Exportation	.....	
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	900	„
„ Actual Exports	100	„
„ Week's Imports	1,000	„
„ Stocks	9,000	„
Afloat American	40,000	„
„ Indian	19,000	„

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi—41—June-July—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—46 3-4—July—Done—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat per 413 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 3-4 July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 50 1-4—Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—47 1-4—July-August—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 5-8 unchgd.
Rubber—
Para Rubber 6s. 7 1-2d.—Done.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Circassia s—1,050 cwts wheat sweeping, E Valeeji ; 50 bales wool, M Bhundree ; 85 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 7 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 120 bales E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Mihowji and Co.
City of Karachi s—100 bales cotton-waste and fly, K Visram and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Himalaya s—24 cwts condiments, N K Jussawala ; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 3 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 15 cwts cuttle-fish, N M Merchant ; 500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 49 cwts chutney, F Nowroji.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Himalaya s—70 casks skins, C J Matthews and Co ; 99 casks skins, Latham and Co.
FOR PORTSAID (for orders).
Clan Urquhart s—6,000 cwts mussoor and 60,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR NEW YORK.
Himalaya s—86 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.
FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Karachi s—60 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Urquhart s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Ormley s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Colaba s—790 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 5,720 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 12,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.
Barbara s—500 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhoy.
FOR GENOA.
Havraise s—400 tons old iron, Pheroze C Sethna.
FOR BOURGIA.
D Balduino s—27 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.
FOR HONGKONG.
Ischia s—2,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 2,100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 37 1-2 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Caledonia s—600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist M M Essabhoy ; 460 bales twist C Bomonji and Co; 400 bales, Tata Sons and Co; 325 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Ischia s—400 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Valkart Bros ; 410 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 800 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BEFORE THE CAMERA.

"Women who come to be photographed," said a woman of much experience, "almost invariably make the fatal mistake of dressing themselves specially for the occasion. If I could only get a woman to sit down easily in her usual attitude and with her everyday expression, the result would be ever so much more satisfactory. Of course, that is why actresses are so easily photographed, and the results attained usually so good, simply because they are in the habit of expressing their emotions by a play of feature, and they don't stiffen up." "Why" she said, laughing, as a sudden recollection seemed to strike her; "only the other day a charming young woman came to me. I chatted to her, and watched the expression of her face, and at what I considered the psychological moment, I put my head under the dark cloth. No sooner had I disappeared and left her to herself than she pulled herself together, raised her head, and whispered, 'Plum.' Her lips grew thin and her mouth was no more than a hard line, adding a good ten years to her face. But photographers can't persuade the average sitter—it is useless to try." "Yes, doing up one's hair elaborately, putting on special dresses, and all that is fatal for a good photo. But people will not take our advice," and she sighed as one who had been sorely harassed. "More vain—men or women? Why, women, of course; most women are frightfully vain; but when a man is vain, oh my! Then there is really something to reckon with. Of course, men have one big advantage over women. Men whose mouths are not good generally wear a moustache, which hides much, but the expression of the woman's face is plain to the observer.

TRAGEDY OF A MOUSTACHE.

"Men in fancy dress are very funny, for too often they choose characters that do not fit them in the least, and there is great trouble with the clothes. I had a man come in who had been at a fancy ball. His character was that of a Frenchman, wearing an imperial. Think of it! He had forgotten the adhesive with which to fasten on the imperial, and all I could lend him was seccotine! The photo was most satisfactory, but picture the dismay of the man when we found that the imperial would not come off, and he was due at his office within an hour of being photographed! "Then there are sentimental reasons that induce an officer sometimes to have himself photographed in his old uniforms. The trial of standing even for a few minutes is considerable, and he has never realised the difference ten or fifteen years make in a figure until he has to fasten well-stiffened coats and so on. One sees a flash of temper or so on such occasions. "Plump little actresses often come to me and beg me to arrangement them so that they will appear tall and slim, as they wish to send their photos to managers to secure an engagement. It is occasionally just possible, more often I should be compelled to take them in profile vanishing round a street corner, and leaving a nose and a floating veil visible. Sentimental couples— don't have to photograph them sometimes? Why, there are occasions when it is impossible to get a chance of even posing them because they will clasp hands gaze in each other's eyes and coo sweet nothings.

THE MIDDY'S WINK.

"The cheery young middy who comes in to have his photo taken to send home to mother is delightful. Occasions are quite common when I have posed him, and just popped my head under the cloth to focus. He seizes the opportunity to wink to one of my pretty young assistants, evidently oblivious to the fact that I have my eyes on him. "Children delightful—um—yes—perhaps," and she laughed. "Children who look so charming on paper are the trial of the lives of photographers. Heres a common instance: A mother comes in with a party of seven children ranging anywhere from 14 to an infant in arms. She wants them all taken one on plate, probably because that is the cheapest way of disposing of them and she wants them all smiling and at their best. There's a problem to wrestle with! Miss Fourteen seats herself sedately, and looks prim. I get most of the other fixed up, only to discover that an imp of mischief possesses one of the boys, aged 12. No sooner am I ready than he rolls his eyes, or makes a wry face, or squints, or something else equally disastrous to a family group. I try to get his interest in my cats, in the birds, in a pet lizard or my goldfish, or any of the accessories a photographer of children must have in stock. At last, after all my pleading added to his mother's commands and entreaties, he concludes with "You may say what you like and do what you like, I won't be good."

BURMESE SUPERSTITION ABOUT THE "TAUKTE."

In a recent issue of the "Friend of Burma" is recorded a curious superstition obtaining among the Burmese about the large lizard known here as "Tauktе," or Tucktoo First of all we are told that there two very distinct kinds of this animal; the red one and the black species. Their habits, it appears, are the same, as well as their habitat, that is the roofs of wooden buildings are bamboo huts, and the tops of large trees in the jungle. The black species, we are told, may prove dangerous, if suddenly disturbed or provoked; its bite is extremely painful; it is even said it may prove fatal; although cautiously adds the writer, a death from a tauke', bite could be vouched for but by a very few persons indeed, but the conviction that death may ensue from such a bite has cast very deep roots in the minds of the people. As for the red species, its bite is absolutely inoffensive. Many persons, however, are of opinion that, should a tauktе fall on the hand or arm, of any one, it is impossible to remove it by mere force, without the skin and may be some flesh being torn away with it; its removal can be effected only by plunging the hand of arm in water cold or hot, upon which the lizard immediately lets go its hold.

It appears that both species are extremely useful to the Burmese cultivator; they consider this big lizard as one of their best end most useful friends; this will be understood when it is stated that the tauktе's to the Burman, a kind of barometer in which he has the most implicit confidence and which, according to him, never errs in it prognostications of the weather. The manner of reading this barometer is simple, if not original, but its requires, as is usual in such cases, a vast amount of staunch faith.

Most people have probably heard the cry of the tauktе; it is very distant and clear. It begins with a series of "tauk! tauk!" and winds up in a descending scale with "tauktе! tauktе?" hence its name; it is those syllables which tell the cultivator whether the rain will be plentiful or not. It is done like this. At the beginning of the rainy season, when nights are close and stuffy, the animal comes out from its hiding place and begins his monotonous little song; as soon as he starts, the cultivator accompanies him by saying "Rain" "Wind" "rain, wind', 'rain' to one sound and wind to the other sound uttered by the lizard, in succession; he must be careful to begin with rain and not with wind, otherwise the prognostication will be wrong. If the last sound uttered by the tauktе coincide with "rain", it is a sure sign the rainfall will be plentiful during the season; but if it coincide with wind, rain will be scarce and the wind will blow hard. The same custom obtains with the Taungthus.

It has been said the method is simple but not original, for the reason that Burmese children amuse themselves in a similar manner with crows. But they are not anxious about the weather; they simply want to know whether the crow is a "married lady" or not. When the crow begins to caw the child accompanies it by asking a question to a crow: "Are you married?" "are you not." The last caw decides this important matter, for if it coincide with the first question, then, the crow is a "married woman;" if with the second, the reverse is the case.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Scindia," July 13.

The Anchor Line steamer "Scindia" is due to arrive here on the 13th instant, at about 6 a.m. with the following passengers :—

Barclay, Mr A
Barclay, Mrs
Gates, Rev L S
Gates, Mrs
Gleason, Mr F H
Stevens, Maj M
Teall, Lt G H

Knake
Pianos
Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

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Pianos
Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake
Pianos
On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake
Pianos
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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has many years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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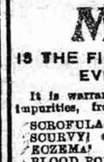
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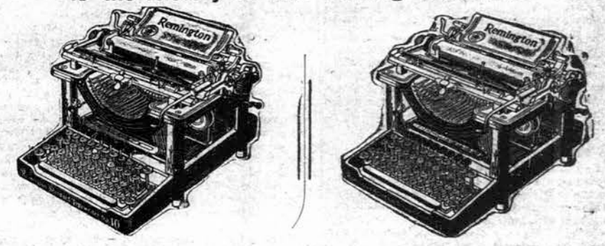
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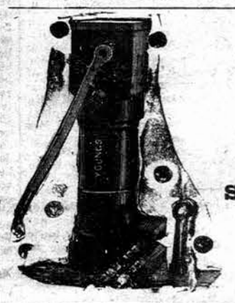
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Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.
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You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract;

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A NEW ARRIVAL AT ZOO.

At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society, Mr. J. C. White exhibited photographs of an animal of which no living specimen had then reached Europe. This interesting creature of the antelope group is a native of Thibet, and is known as the takin. Scientifically, it belongs to the "genus Budorcas," or bull antelope. The particular species of which the photographs were shown was described by Mr. Ludekker in 1907 as "Budorcas taxicolor Whitei." It was captured by the natives, and sent to Mr. White, after whom it was named. Mr. White signified at the meeting that the takin whose photograph was shown was destined for the Zoological Gardens, and it has now safely arrived. It was captured in North-West Bhutan. The takin is a heavily built animal, covered with long and coarse dark coloured hair.

PHEASANTS LAYING IN TREES.

The normal habit of birds whose young are hatched in a state able to run about and feed themselves is to build on the ground. Exceptions, however, are not rare, and examples of ducks hatching their eggs in trees and getting their broods safely to ground were recently cited in the "Globe." Those interested in the matter will find some interesting notes of pheasants doing the same in the current number of the "Field." A number of cases are related in which this bird has departed from its usual habit of nesting on the ground. In all these the eggs have been laid in a tree at some height from the ground and usually in some nest already there.

IN WOOD PIGEONS' NESTS.

In two cases the pheasant has laid its eggs in the nest of a wood pigeon. When it is remembered that the wood pigeon builds its somewhat slender platform of sticks for the accommodation of two eggs only, while the much larger pheasant usually lays about twelve, it is hard to justify the latter's choice. It is also difficult to understand how such a structure, perfectly flat as it is, can support the pheasant and its eggs. The squirrels drey, in which on two occasions pheasants are recorded to have laid their eggs, would afford a more substantial support. The height above the ground at which the pheasant's eggs have been found varies from six feet to thirty-six feet eight inches.

HOW DO THEY REACH THE GROUND?

One pheasant laid his eggs in the nest of an owl fifteen feet from the ground, and another deposited eight in the fork of an ash-tree, presumably without a nest. Another appropriated the nest of a sparrow-hawk twenty-five feet from the ground. The great difficulty for the pheasant is obviously to get its young to the ground. It is possible that it may take them in its beak, and carry them to safety, but it is generally surmised that, like the tree-nesting ducks, they persuade the young to throw themselves down. The soft gristley nature of the bones of the newly hatched birds probably prevents them being easily injured. The descent of the young pheasants has not been observed but the above view is rendered probable by the fact that some are found dead beneath the nests. Thus in the case of a pheasant which had nested in an oak, and hatched twelve young, four were found dead on the ground.

CUCKOO DESTROYING EGGS.

Mr. Davenport contributes a further interesting note to the "Field" on the habits of the Cuckoo. On the 13th June a reedwarbler's nest with two eggs was carefully observed. Visited again on the following day; it was found to contains two reed-warblers' eggs, and one of the cuckoo. But Mr. Davenport convinced himself that one of the former was a different egg, and had, in fact, been laid that morning. He believes that the cuckoo had removed the other.

LARGEST ANIMAL IN THE WORLD.

What is claimed as the largest animal in the world is represented by a colossal skeleton in the museum of Christchurch, New Zealand. This is the remains of a large specimen of the Blue Whale stranded on the coast of that country. This whale is probably the largest of all living animals. The length of the skeleton is 87 feet, and the head alone is 21 feet long. The weight of the bones is estimated at 9 tons. This gigantic whale gets its name of blue whale from the dark bluish grey of its upper surface. The tinge of yellow on its lower parts has led to the name "sulphur bottom" by which it is known on the western side of the Atlantic. It is otherwise known as Sibbald's rorqual (Balaenoptera Sibbaldii).

ITS FOOD.

The chief food of this gigantic animal is a small marine crustacean (thysanopoda inermis), known to the whalers as "kril." Another species of the same shrimp like group has been obtained in thousands from the stomachs of mackerel caught on the Cornish Coast. The nearly related opossum shrimps found in enormous numbers in the Greenland seas form the chief food of the common whale. Some of the thysanopoda are phosphorescent, and contribute to the luminosity of the sea.

REMEDY FOR SCALE INSECT.

One of the chief plagues with which the tropical fruit-grower has to contend is the scale insect. In some cases the importation of lady birds has been found an efficient protection. Spraying has also been successfully practised. A different and specially interesting cure for the scale has been practised in the line plantations of Montserrat. This consists simply in allowing a climbing plant the Bengal bean (mucuna pruriens, var.) to clamber over and completely cover the trees. Four of five beans are planted round each tree in the first raine. When the beans are ripe the stems are cut, but the vines are left on the trees. It is claimed that a badly-infected plantation has been cured in this way.

SWIFTS.

Where do the swifts roost at night? We are so accustomed to the fact that all the diurnal birds roost somewhere or other during the dark night hours that it would scarcely occur to the mind of anyone that possibly there is a bird that seeks no place of rest, whose wonderful build and strength of pinion may be capable of sustaining an uninterrupted flight by night and day, which is capable of taking its "forty winks" on the wing. If there be such a bird, fabulous though it may seem, it is the swift. There is undoubtedly some little mystery as to where these birds go after dusk. One sees them from early dawn to summer dusk, wheeling, rushing and circling in the air—sometimes high up, like specs in the sky, at other times apparently chasing each other in repeated mad rushes round the corners and gables of the village streets, so low over one's head that the village boys throw their hats up at them, and sometimes even one of the dogs will wait and chase them round the corner, adding his excited bark to the wild screeches of the birds. The nesting-place is usually situated in a hole beneath the leaves of a building, but crevices in rocks or a hollow tree are often utilised; and from these situations the swifts can with ease drop off into the air and bring their long pinions into action at once, starting their flight with an ease and grace quite incomparable in the rest of the bird world. Here during the nesting season the females keep close guard on their eggs and young night and day, emerging occasionally for food and exercise. But do the males and non-breeding birds utilise these crevices?

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

It is quite the usual thing to see the females return to their nests just before dusk, but while this is taking place among the few, there are always plenty of birds still on the wing; and if you watch these wheeling birds you will notice that, instead of coming down as the dusk advances, they will mount higher and higher till they are lost to view in the regions above, as if they were making an effort to keep the sinking sun in view as long as it is possible for them to do so. The mystery concerning the birds that have thus disappeared is one that has never been satisfactorily solved. Do they return to the underworld after dark, and seek rest in the vicinity of their families, or do they circle and float in peaceful slumber in the rarefied regions above? Or is it that they, being capable of such a rapidity of flight, seek more suitable roosting spots on the cliffs and crags of some distant locality? It would be interesting to have the evidence of observers as to how the great body of swifts return to their haunts in the early morning—whether the majority start their day's wild career from the elevation of the buildings around, or whether, as has been asserted, they descend from the upper air as they ended the night before.

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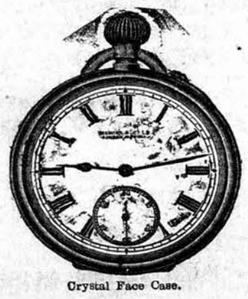

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DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

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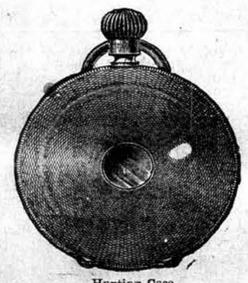

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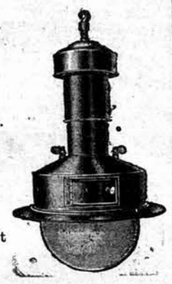

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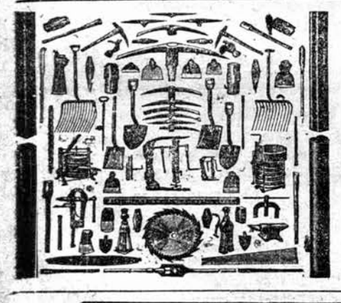

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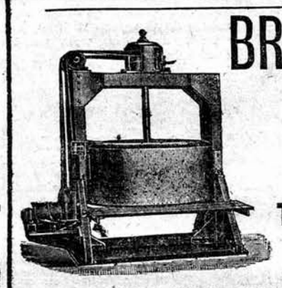

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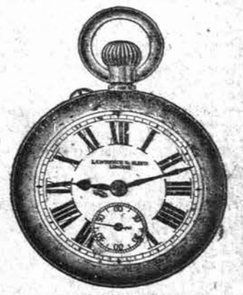

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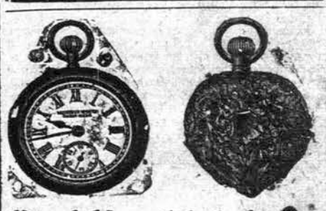

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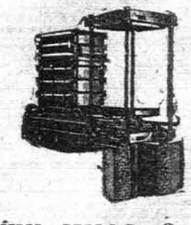

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